THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

The Men of the Revolution—Their Views of Slavery.

It was owing in a great degree to the threatening attitude assumed by South Carolina and Georgia, in the Convention of 1787, for forming the United States Constitution, that the slave trade was tolerated for twenty years, from the adoption of the constitution until the year 1808. We can hardly bring ourselves to credit the record of the facts, that a traffic which is now declared to be piracy by the laws of the United States, and punishable with death, (chap. 113, sec. 4, 1820, Laws U. S.) was engrafted on the Constitution of the United States, the charter of our liberties, and continued to deface it for twenty years. Thus tolerating, by a constitutional provision, a traffic which, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, was denounced as a "piratical war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty," in the persons of a distant and unoffending people, and done "to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold."

This denunciation against the King of Great Britain, was erased from the long catalogue of grievances contained in the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, not from any love of the King, but from a disposition to compromise and yield to the slave interest. Many of those who were in the Congress of 1776, were also in the Convention. And it is almost incredible, that those able patriots, who refused to compromise their own freedom, and stood out boldly on the platform of "*Liberty or Death,*" should be ready to make concessions in regard to the "sacred rights of life and liberty, of a distant and unoffending people," and to give a constitutional endorsement of the slave trade for twenty years. And this too, after a full discussion, and exposition of this execrable commerce.

Luther Martin, the Attorney General of Maryland, although from a slave State, declared in the Convention, that it "was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American character, to have such a feature in the Constitution."

Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, declared that if he and his colleagues were to sign the Constitution prohibiting the slave trade, it would not secure the consent of their constituents. "South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves."

Mr. Rutledge said, if the Convention thinks these States "will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain."

Col. Mason, an uncompromising friend of freedom from Virginia, said, "this infernal traffic originated in the avarice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. The present question concerns, not the importing States alone, but the whole Union. Maryland and Virginia, he said, had already prohibited the importation of slaves expressly. North Carolina had done the same in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import.—The western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands; and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures.—The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities. He lamented that some of our eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, embarked in this nefarious traffic. As to the States being in the possession of the right to import, this was the case with many other rights, now to be properly given up. He held it essential in every point of view, that the general government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery."

"Mr. Dickinson considered it as inadmissible, on every principle of honor and safety, that the importation of slaves should be authorised to the States by the Constitution. The true question was, whether the national happiness would be promoted or impeded by the importation; and this question ought to be left to the national government, not to the States particularly interested. He could not believe that the southern States would refuse to confederate on the account apprehended."—*Madison papers*, vol. 3, p. 1390–1–2.

The section under discussion declared that "no tax or duty should be laid on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited."

The section was finally referred to a committee, and the matter was *compromised* by allowing the "infernal traffic" to continue for twenty years.

There is a remark in the speech of Col. Mason, which shows the great importance of adopting the ordinance of 1787, at the time it was done. He says—"the western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands; and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia."

The ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio, passed Congress on the 13th July, 1787, whilst the Convention for framing a Constitution for the United States was in session. If the doctrine of non-intervention had prevailed in the Congress of 1787, the calls of the western people for slaves to improve their new lands, would have been responded to from South Carolina and Georgia, and the evils of slavery probably would have been entailed on the territory northwest of the Ohio, instead of having secured to its inhabitants that freedom and prosperity which they now enjoy.

If a positive law is not passed by Congress, prohibiting slavery in all territory which is now free, what is to prevent a traffic in slaves from the southern ports around Cape Horn to California, as cruel to the oppressed, as the African slave trade? Will the hardships of the voyage to those persons be mitigated by the reflection that their chains are riveted according to the ordinances of the Model Republic, and by those who profess the self-evident truth "that all men are created equal," and endowed by their creator with the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?"—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Canals and Railroads—Their Influence in Cementing the Union of the States.

When the confederation of the original thirteen States was established, the principal portion of the territory beyond the Allegheny mountains, and embraced within the limits of the Treaty of 1783, was a wilderness. But enough was known of the extent of this territory, the fertility of its soil, and the facilities of water communication by its lakes and rivers, to satisfy the sagacious minds which had achieved freedom and established the Union, that this wilderness would, in a few years, be changed into five new States, surpassing many of the old ones in all the elements which constitute the strength of a free people.

There were those, even before the purchase of Louisiana, who apprehended that by multiplying States, and covering so great an extent of territory, the Union might fall to pieces from its own weight.

In the farewell address of Washington, after an exhortation to the north and the south, the east and the west, to frown upon all attempts to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest, the following seems specially added for the region referred to, viz: "The *west* derives from the *east* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interests, as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious."

The purchase of Louisiana was strenuously opposed, particularly at the east, as an acquisition hostile to their interests and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Instead of witnessing any of the direful consequences anticipated at the period referred to, there grew up in the territory northwest of the Ohio, five States, of gigantic proportions, teeming with an industrious, intelligent, and prosperous population, as ready to discard the proposition of Burr, for a western confederacy, as they were prompt to defend themselves and their country against the assaults of the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and to answer the call of their country in the more recent conflict with Mexico. Instead of weakening the confederacy, the addition of these States has added immensely to its strength.

In a letter to the Governor of Virginia, after the peace, Gen. Washington, who had visited this State as far as Oswego, says—"I need not press the necessity of applying the cement of interest to bind all parts of the Union together by indissoluble bonds, especially of binding that part of it which lies immediately west of us, to the middle States." "The western settlers, I speak now from my own observations, stand, as it were, upon a pivot. The touch of a feather would turn them any way. Until the Spaniards threw difficulties in their way, they looked down the Mississippi; and they looked that way for no other reason than because they could glide gently down the stream; and because they have no other means of coming to us but by a long land transportation through unimproved roads."

It was reserved for the State of New York, on its own resources, after soliciting the co-operation of other States and the Union, and being denied, to accomplish the great work of furnishing the western people with a safer and better channel to market, than was afforded by their British neighbors. The system of canals, which commenced about twenty five years since, and the more recent improvements by railroads, are producing all the beneficial results which Gen. Washington anticipated, "by applying the cement of interest, to bind all parts of the Union together." The constant intercourse between the people of the west and our own, through the canals and railroads, creates and keeps up a community of interest, and begets a kindly feeling, which will not yield to any efforts to alienate one portion from the other.

Whilst we are giving the people of the west from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars annually for the products of their industry, and are receiving from them an equal sum for merchandise, tolls, and transportation; we not only "bind that rising world to our interests," according to the desire expressed by Gen. Washington, but we are bound to theirs.

Mr. Fulton, in 1808, writes as follows, in answer to a circular on internal improvements from Mr. Gallatin: "Numerous have been the speculations on the duration of our Union, and intrigues have been practised to sever the western from the eastern States. The opinion endeavored to be inculcated was, that the inhabitants beyond the mountains were cut off from the market of the Atlantic States; and being remote from the seat of government, they would not enjoy their portion of advantages arising from the Union, and that sooner or later they must separate, and govern themselves." "What stronger bonds of union can be invented, than those which enable each individual to transport the produce of his industry, twelve hundred miles for sixty cents the hundred weight. Here then is a certain method of securing the union of the States, and of rendering it as lasting as the continent we inhabit."

It is worthy of special notice, that Gen. Washington, in carrying out his favorite plan of opening communications between the Atlantic portion of the Union and the territory north and west of the Allegheny mountains, for the purpose of binding in closer bonds the different sections of the Union, addressed himself to the State government; and an act was passed for the improvement of the James river, during his attendance at the seat of government in Richmond. He contemplated that Congress would aid in carrying out the connexion from the Ohio to the great lakes, to enhance the value of the public lands offered for sale. But the works within the bounds of the then existing States, he contemplated, would be accomplished under acts of the State legislatures. He detailed to the Governor the measures which, in his judgment, would be adopted by the States of New York and Pennsylvania, "for acquiring a monopoly of the western commerce," adding at the same time, that he was not "for discouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the western country to its seaports. The more communications we open to it, the closer we bind that rising world—for indeed it may be so called, to our interests, and the greater strength shall we acquire by it."

After visiting the States of New York and Pennsylvania, Gen. Washington "expressed unequivocally the opinion, that the rivers of Virginia afforded a more convenient, and a more direct course, than could be found elsewhere," for the rich and increasing commerce of the west.

With these advantages, and a law for commencing the work in 1784, under such favorable auspices, what has paralysed the efforts of Virginia, and prevented her accomplishing the great project for strengthening and cementing the Union, which had taken such strong hold of the mind of Washington, from 1784 to the present time?

If the statistics of Ellwood Fisher are to be relied upon, it was not for want of pecuniary means. We pause for a reply.

COUNT DE WERDINSKY has communicated to the *Mining Journal* a discovery which he believes he has made; by which a convenient, inexpensive, and highly effective motive power can be obtained from xyloidine, or gun-cotton. He crowns this discovery by another, which he declares he made in the course of experiments for rendering the first efficacious—nothing less than a miraculous principle by which rapid locomotion is obtained without any sort of propulsion. This is his account: "I have been engaged in constructing an engine and locomotive, to be worked on the common roads by xyloidine, on the following plan. Small quantities of xyloidine, are exploded successively into a copper recipient of a spheroidal form of thirteen inches in diameter, and one quarter of an inch strong in metal. Each separate explosion is adequate to produce, by means of double cylinders, a complete revolution of the crank. The object of the copper recipient is merely to allow the intense gases thrown into it room enough to expand, and thus to change their percussive intensity into a more gentle dynamic power, without in any way losing any of the quantity of that power. I can, therefore, let out from that copper recipient as much of the gases, through a stop-cock, as would produce a pressure of from thirty to sixty, or one hundred and twenty pounds upon the square inch of the piston; moreover, by the very heat accumulated in the metal of the recipient, the gases are kept up to their original strength; so that, the longer the engine continues to work, the greater the comparative economy of xyloidine, on account of the heat of the recipient and of the machinery, which serve to keep up great expansion, and consequently great power in the gases. My experiments with a steam engine of about two and a half horse power, on the above principle, answered admirably; but while these experiments were going on I made a further discovery, and this last one is verging almost on a miracle. The most prominent features of my last discovery are—that the propulsion of carriages on railroads, and on common roads, will be now effected without engines, steam, fire, water, magnetism, air, or animal power, and propelling of ships without either of the above means, sails, or paddles, or any propellers whatever."

RAILROADS.—In Massachusetts there are 32 finished railroads, of an aggregate length of 1,047 miles, of which 217 miles are provided with a double track. The average of their dividends last year was 7 2-3 per cent. The average speed of the passenger trains in Massachusetts has been 23.13 miles, and of the freight trains 12.35 miles per hour. In New York the average speed of the passenger trains has not exceeded 13 miles per hour, but is fast increasing.

In New York there are 982 miles of railroad, average dividends 3 1-2 per cent. in 1848, showing these works in New York to be vastly less profitable than in Massachusetts. But the roads, many of them are being relaid with good rail, and their profits will vastly increase.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, there are about 500 miles of railroad finished and in progress.

In Connecticut, there are 410 miles of railroad. The average dividend last year was only about 2 per cent.

The number of miles of finished railroad throughout the Union is 6,500, and about as much more in progress, at an average cost of $30,000 per mile.

In England there are 4,500 miles of railroad, completed at an average cost of $150,000 per mile, all of it with a double track. The gross receipts of the English railroads in 1848 were $52,000,000; the nett income or dividend 4 1-4 per cent.

In England the average speed of the express trains is 45 miles per hour; this speed is the rule not the exception, some trains have been run at the rate of 65, and some more. The older our roads become, we will increase in speed, for we only want good tracks to equal England.—*Scientific American.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Negro Charles, the faithful body servant of the President, and who accompanied him during the war with Mexico, died suddenly on Sunday morning at the Executive mansion. It was reported that his death was caused by cholera, but on inquiry we learn that such was not the case; and that the immediate cause was appoplexy. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and his health had been much impaired of late. He was much esteemed by the members of the President's family.—*Washington Republic.*

The Canadian Convention has decided on recommending the permanent consolidation of the Provinces into a Federal Union. The address containing these propositions is looked for with much anxiety. It has been determined by the citizens of Kingston to address the Convention, expressing their entire concurrence and approbation of the proceedings of that body.

ROMAN AFFAIRS—FULL PARTICULARS.

The French in Rome.

The following proclamation was published at Rome on the 5th:—

INHABITANTS OF ROME!—The general Commander-in-chief of the French army has named me governor of your city. I assume this character with the firm intention of seconding energetically, by all the means in my power, the measures already taken by the General-in-chief to secure your tranquility and protect your persons and your property. Inhabitants of Rome! you want order, I will guarantee it to you. Those who intend to prolong your oppression shall find in me an inflexible severity.

ROSTOLAN,

Rome, July 5. the General of Division.

The Pope, on receiving the keys of the Portese and San Pancrazio gates of Rome, named a commission that was to proceed to the Eternal City to arrange, with MM. de Corcelles and an Austrian agent, the mode of his return to Rome. The French, Belgian and Spanish Ministers have gone also to Rome for the same purpose.

The Constituent Assembly of Rome has been dissolved by force by the French. The Representatives had protested, and declared that the sitting was prorogued to an indefinite day.

The *Constitutionale Romano*, which had suspended its publication, has reappeared. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, accompanied by two secretaries, visited, on the 8th, all the public prisons, to ascertain if they contained political prisoners.

All the wounded had been removed from the Pope's palace, and a commission, composed of three cardinals, was expected, to regulate with Gen. Oudinot the restoration of the Pontifical Government.

The following description of the state of Rome under French domination is by the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle:

ROME, July 6.

The proclamations are tumbling out as fast, in these days of high handed French domination, as ever they did in the pamiest days of Mazzini's triumvirate, only the reasoning is rather different.

By an order, signed by Gen. Oudinot, Capt. Castelnau, of the general staff, is appointed Minister of War and Marine, the former Minister (Avezzana, I suppose) having manifested the wish to cease his functions. You will observe that all these orders and proclamations profess to issue from the "French military authority" alone; and that neither in them, nor in that transmitted to you yesterday for the abolition of the Republican Government, is there the least reference made to the claims of the only other party who can pretend to the rule of the Roman States—the Sovereign Pontiff. What can be the meaning of this?

It is said that the number of troops who have recognized the "French military authority" is by no means so great as has been represented by General Oudinot, and that fully one-half of those in the service of the Republic have refused to serve any longer.

The aspect of Rome is now more dreary and joyless than it was at any time even of the siege.—The shops have been generally closed since the beginning of the week, and are even now only partially open. It is a strange sight to see the troops, who but yesterday fought so obstinately against the French, now engaged on the patrol in conjunction with them, for the performance of the police duty of the town. The strict hand of military law is upon everything and everybody.

Proclamation of the Roman Municipality.

The following is the protest of the Municipality of Rome against the assertion made in the manifesto of Gen. Oudinot stating that the Municipality had promised to act in concert with the French army. It will not be attended with any serious consequence here more than, possibly, the suppression of the present corporation and the organization of another, more favorable to the new order of things; still it shows that some public spirit is left, and that all public bodies are not in the hands of the French Government. The document is as follows:

S. P. Q. R.

ROMANS!—The proclamation of Gen. Oudinot, commander-in-chief of the French army announces that the military will immediately call for the support and assistance of the municipality. Your municipal representatives have taken no part in the measures published up to the present hour.—They remain, however, at their posts, solely with the intention of not abandoning their fellow citizens at this particular time. They will do so as long as it is possible to treat, in a suitable manner the municipal interests, and to watch over them as far as may be in their power during these grave circumstances. Their object has been to fulfill the confidence reposed in them by their election. They will still receive your complaints, they will place your demands near the authorities, and seek justice for you, and in every manner try to diminish your suffering.

Romans, at this hour you are called on to display your great qualities; exercise them in the hope that more fortunate moments are at hand.

T. STURDINETTI, Senator, G. LUNATI, T. GALEOTI, A. DE ANTIERS, G. PIACENTINI, C. CORBOLI, A. FELICIANI.

At the Capitol, July 6.

The peace of the city is preserved, though many means of annoying the French troops are resorted to. The foreign free corps all disbanded, and each man receives a discharge which enables him to pass the gates and leave the Roman territory.

Pius IX. has expressed his gratitude to the French army and to France in the following autograph letter, written to Gen. Oudinot:

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL—The well-known valor of the French arms, supported by the justice of the cause which they defend, has reaped the fruit due to such arms—victory. Accept, Monsieur le General, my congratulations for the principal part which is due to you in this event—congratulations not for the blood which has been shed, for that my heart abhors, but for the triumph of order over anarchy, for liberty restored to honest and Christian persons, for whom it will not henceforth be a crime to enjoy the property which God has divided among them, and to worship with religious pomp, without incurring the danger of loss of life or property.—With regard to the grave difficulties which may hereafter occur, I rely on the Divine protection. I think it will not be without use to the French army to be made acquainted with the history of the events which occurred during my Pontificate; they are traced out in my allocution, with which you are doubtless acquainted, but of which I nevertheless send you a certain number of copies, in order that they may be read by those whom you may think it useful that they should be acquainted with them. This document will sufficiently prove that the triumph of the French army has been gained over the enemies of human society, and will, of itself, awaken sentiments in the minds of every right-thinking man in Europe, and in the whole world. Col. Neil, who, with your honored dispatch, presented to me the keys of one of the gates of Rome, will hand you this letter. It is with much satisfaction I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my sentiments of paternal affection, and the assurance that I continually offer up prayers to the Almighty for you, for the French army, for the Government, and for all France.

Receive the Apostolic benediction which I give you from my heart.

Gaeta, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX.

The Pope has sent the following letter to an address presented to him from the Municipal Council of Marseilles:

DEAR SONS: Salutation and Apostolic Benediction. The piety and deference which you profess for us and for the Apostolic See, in concert with the illustrious French nation, have manifested themselves in a particular manner under the deplorable circumstances which removed us from Rome, and subjected us to most severe tribulations. We therefore accept, with gratitude, the duty which you wish to perform toward us at this time, and we thank you for consoling our sufferings and our afflictions by the expression of the religious feeling which animates you in such a high degree. Confiding in the Almighty, who wounds and heals—who, while permitting these adversities, would not shake the faith, but only put to the proof, we have never ceased, day and night, humbly to implore His divine assistance; but we fear that he will one day punish, by some public calamity, the disorders of the City of Rome, and the injuries done to the church. It is for that, dear sons, that you should persevere more than ever in praying to the Lord to turn his indignation from the Christian world, and to establish peace and tranquility. And we give you tenderly, and from the bottom of our heart, to you and to your fellow-citizens, the apostolic benediction, as a presage of the divine protection, and as a testimony of the love which we bear toward you.

Done at Gaeta, the 10th of June, in the third of our Pontificate.

(Signed) PIUS, P. P. IX.

The Latest from Rome.

Cardinal Piccolini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome, from Gaeta, on the 9th. The latter is Grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace. Preparations are making at Rome, which led to the impression that Pius IX is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that palace. The French are doing all they can, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain. The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1,000 men. Of these, many were anxious to leave, but General Oudinot would not give *conges*. The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting the service. Thirty-nine out of forty-seven resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same thing occurred in the artillery, all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a serjeant. The reason given is, that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guarantee as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Gen. Oudinot has dismissed all the persons in office under the Republican Government, and even under Pius IX. himself, and put in their places all persons whom he could find that held office under Gregory XVI.

The strangers at Rome during the siege may be thus classified: Poles, 200; French, 50; Spaniard, Germans, and other foreigners, 100; Italians, not Romans, 3,000. The rest were all Romans.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape good from the French Division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of the Arbruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores.

The Governor of Rome has established his residence at the Palace Tarlonia. Lieut-Col. Chapins is appointed Prefect of Police, and will reside at the Palace Madama. Michel Accursi has been arrested.

Garibaldi was at Civita Castellano. Three thousand Austrians were at Golligno, and 4,000 more at Micciata. The French were also at Viterbo. Some Spanish battalions are scattered around Frascati. The Neapolitans were at Frosinone.—On the 12th a grand review was to be held, and a solemn Te Deum at St. Peter's.

The Constituzionale Romano of the 9th contains the following:

"Colonel Niel, chief of the staff of Gen. Valliant was received at Gaeta by the Pope. The joy and satisfaction of the Holy Father on learning the surrender of Rome was profund, and it was with tears in his eyes Pius IX. was told of the victory of order and of the deliverance of a population so beloved by him, and long oppressed. He listened with emotion to the history of the sufferings of the French army, to the description of the different works executed to save Rome from ruin and disorder. 'Colonel,' added the Supreme Pontiff, under the influence of a violent emotion, 'I have already said very often, and I love to repeat it still, after so great a service, it is on France that I have always relied. She had promised me nothing, and I knew well that when the opportunity would occur she would give the church her treasure, her blood, and what is more difficult perhaps for her brave sons, that courage tempered with moderation, that perseverence in suffering to which I owe that my city of Rome has been preserved; Rome, that treasure of the world, that city, so beloved and so submitted to such trials, toward which, during my exile, both my heart and eyes have constantly been turned with anguish. Tell the General-in-chief, and all the generals under his orders, and all his officers, nay, I would it might be told to every soldier, that my gratitude is unbounded. My prayers for the prosperity of your country shall be more fervent; as to my affection for the French, it would become stronger (he added with a smile) if it were possible. I should be happy, colonel, to give you personally a proof of my especial esteem.' The colonel answered that he would be happy if his Holiness would deign to give him and his wife a token of his affection.—'Here,' said the Holy Father, immediately giving him a magnificent chaplet with exquisite grace, 'here is for your pious wife; and here is something for the brave soldier.' The Pope, saying these words, gave him the insignia of the order of St. Gregory."

The Pope won't come back.

The correspondent of *The Times* writes from Rome on the 7th, as follows:

I have certain intelligence from Gaeta to-day, The Pope to whom the keys of Rome had been sent by Gen. Oudinot, returns a very civil answer; but I can state, in almost the most positive manner, that Pio Nono refuses to come to Rome bound by any condition whatsoever. The conferences have not been resumed with regard to the Pope's future proceedings, but I am prepared to say that nothing will induce him to abandon any part of the authority he received on his investure. It is more than probable that Pio Nono will never return to Rome, and a hint is given to me that he means to proceed to Bologna, where the Austrians will take care that he may be received as supreme Pontiff and absolute Sovereign.

Ireland.

The twelfth of July was distinguished in Ireland, as by Irishmen in some parts of America, with striffe and bloodshed; the existing generations thinking it meet to fight and kill, because on that day fighting and killing were done by some of their very remote ancestors. The following is a condensed account of the affair.

The grounds of Lord Roden (Tollymore park) had been appointed as the rendezvous of the surrounding Orangemen, and one body was to pass a noted place called 'Dolly's Bre,' some distance from Castlewellan, in the County Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results.

When the Orangemen marched through the above-named place in the morning, they were taunted by a number of Ribandmen there assembled; but they passed on, no collision taking place. A force of military and constabulary was present. On their return they found a body of the Riband party drawn up, in a crescent form, armed with muskets, pikes, &c. Two shots were fired upon the Orangemen, whereupon they instantly returned the fire, pushed on against their assailants, and drove them before them, capturing a flag and a drum as trophies. This, however, they did not do with impunity, as four of their party were wounded, one of them so badly that he has since died.—They then turned to wreak their vengeance on some Catholic houses.

Out of one of these, a public house, it is said that a shot was fired which struck one of the four sufferers. That house, and the house of a priest, named Kelly, were wrecked. Other houses, eight or nine hundred in number, were set on fire, whether in the conflict or deliberately—most probably the latter—is not evident. The people in the neighborhood of both parties were in a state of the utmost excitement and terror. One account says that four of the Orange party are severely wounded, though none killed, and about thirty of the Riband party several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads in the vicinity and through the mountains, but were conveyed away during the night.

The Downpatrick Recorder gives a list of the killed—four in number—all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic side. It says that several of the Orange party were carried off as they fell. Thirty-eight of the Ribandmen were taken prisoners, and have since been committed for trial.

In the course of the week the coroner of the district held an inquest on the bodies of the killed. A great number of witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts of the case, the substance of which is given above.

The jury returned the following verdict: "The deceased Hugh King died on the morning of Friday, the 13th of July instant, in the town of Castlewellan, in the county of Down, from a gun shot wound, inflicted on him by some persons unknown, of a party procession, in the townland of Magheramayo, in said county, on Thursday, the 12th instant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweeny and Ann Traynor, died on Thursday, the 12th day of July instant, in the townland of Magheramayo, in this county, by certain violent injuries, inflicted on the aforesaid day, by some persons unknown, of a party procession, passing by said townland, on said day."

On Friday, Mr. Johns, with two medical gentlemen, drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded; but they were refused admittance at every house where they called! Several persons who were among the rebels, and who were well known, are missing; among this number is the person who was supposed to be the ringleader of the conspiracy that has spread over the whole country with such disastrous results to the conspirators themselves.

AMERICAN FLAG VIOLATED AT ROME.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives a history of the transactions which led to the "taking down of his arms" by the American Consul, at Rome, as stated in our telegraphic despatches. The affair took place on the 6th, and may cause some difficulty between the French and our own government. Our Consul, as well as the English Consul, had been very actively engaged in giving passports to the poor devils who have been compromised by the course of events. There was a crowd of these people before the house of our Consul, when a picquet of French soldiery passed. From some reason or other, probably from some injurious words from some in the crowd, the soldiers immediately turned, and entered the house of our Consul, and took two men prisoners. Mr. Freeman, our Consul for Ancona, happened to be in the house, and he protested against this violation of our flag—for the American flag was floating before the house. No notice was taken of this protest by the subaltern commanding the picquet. Freeman immediately proceeded to Oudinot, who expressed himself very much annoyed at the acts of his soldiers. In the evening Cass wrote, on the complaint of Freeman, to Oudinot, demanding an apology of the insult. The answer had not arrived on the 9th. In the meantime our flags have been taken in from the houses of the Consul and Charge, and if an ample apology is not made, Cass will leave immediately; so stand affairs at present.—*Phila. Bul.*

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from John Tyler, which may interest some of our readers who remember the distinguished office he has filled.

SHERWOOD FOREST, July 16, 1849.

I have been highly gratified to learn that your course on the Hungarian question has been so entirely in consonance with my own feelings, although I have taken no occasion heretofore to express them. That noble people are entitled to the deepest sympathy of every lover of his race; and if they ultimately succeed they will have done more for the cause of humanity than has been achieved since our revolution. What prudence and wisdom in council, and what consummate generalship, have they not already exhibited.—The elevation to their Presidency of one of the greatest men of the age; the humanity, the observance of which is always wise, which they manifest upon all occasions; their undaunted bravery and gallant bearing—entitle them to the first place among nations ripe for Liberty.

What shall be said of their opponents in this great struggle for freedom? Wherever they move "desolation marks their progress." In prosecuting the war, they seem to have laid aside attributes of civilized men, and to have become little better than demons. Acts disgraceful to the worst ages of the world signalize their smallest victories. Villages sacked and plundered; the noblest of the people marked out for disgraceful executions and women of the first class exposed in their persons, and subjected to the scourge; such are the accounts that reach us! As a people, we can give no aid in arms and men to the Hungarians; but as one of the community of nations, we have a right to enforce and a duty to perform. We are interested in seeing that the rules which civilization has prescribed for the conduct of war shall be observed by nations at war. When Austria subjects to the scourge, women of worth and character, thus trampling civilization in the dust, and reverting to days of worse than Gothic darkness and barbarity it becomes our duty, as it is that of every civilized State, to protest against such proceedings; and, if your protest is unavailing, to manifest our displeasure by withdrawing all diplomatic intercourse. The United States should not be left in a doubtful position. We are responsible to the world, and to posterity, for the aid we may give in the advancement of society to the highest state of civilization and refinement; and we but poorly acquit ourselves of our duty, if we keep company with those who war both against the one and the other. This would not be taken part in the struggle of Europe—no stepping out our sphere of neutrality; it would be but the enforcement of those conventional rules in the preservation of which the interests of all nations are alike involved. What are the views of our government on this subject, I have no means of knowing. I express my own opinions for your deliberation and reflection.

In the war which Russia is waging for the maintenance of despotic principles, the course of France has greatly disappointed me. The only way in which she can save her own soil from the tread of the Cossack, is to meet him on the northern confines of Hungary. Such, at this distance from the scene of action, and with the lights around me, appears clearly to be her duty and true interest. Lamartine's annunciation of purpose to the world, when at the head of foreign affairs, was correct: "France would not interfere in the affairs of other states, but she expected other states to be governed by the same laws." Such was the substance of his declaration, and it was wise. The great struggle has now commenced between liberty and despotism, and a mighty earthquake convulses Europe. The fate of centuries is involved in the contest. At this distance from the scene of action, we can only offer up our prayers for the success of the oppressed.

Yours, with true regard,

JOHN TYLER.

Webster's Definitions and Pronunciations

DEFINITIONS. *Allopathy.* That mode of medical practice, in which there is an attempt to cure diseases by a production of a conduction of the system, either different from, or opposite to, or incompatible with, the condition essential to the disease to be cured—the ordinary method of medical practice.

Eclectic. One of a sect of physicians who selects from the various systems of practice such opinions and prctice as he may judge sound and rational.

Eclecticism. The practice of selecting from different systems.

Homœopathy. The theory of curing diseases by very minute doses of medicine, by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease.

Hydropathy. A mode of treating diseases by the frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally.

PRONUNCIATION. (The syllables in italic are the emphatic ones.) Al-*lop*-a-thy—al-*lop*-a-thist—al-lo-*path*-ic—al-lo-*path*-i-cal-ly.

Ec-*lec*-tic—ec-*lec*-ti-cism.

Ho-me-*op*-a-thy—ho-me-*op*-a-thist—ho-me-o-*path*-ic—ho-me-o-*path*-i-cal-ly.

Hy-*drop*-a-thy—hy-*drop*-a-thist—hy-dro-*path*-ic—hy-dro-*path*-ist —*Cin. Gazette.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when leopards and tigers bounded, in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable.—The Republic of Venice, came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending to the farthereat ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine; and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions, and it will be difficult to show that all the other Christian sects united, amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments, that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

MACAULAY.

PASS HIM ROUND.—The Organizer, published at Oxford, Miss., has the following queer advertisement in its paper of the 2d ult.:

THE LOST FOUND.—I, Alvin Dean Unis, son of Samuel Unis, the fiddler of Georgia, take this method of informing my Uncles and Aunts, my Cousins and other kinfolks, whose names appear below, that I am living in this county, near Savier post-office, and that I will be happy to hear from any and all of them, and to see any of them around my own fireside. I will further state that I was lately married to one Nancy Wilborn, whom I am free to say will pass in any crowd.

BURIED FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.—Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes that while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least two thousand years of age. In examining the mummy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its enclosed hands a tuberous or bulbus root.—He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

FROM UPPER MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 2d says:

The Kansas left St. Joseph on the 30th ult. The cholera had disappeared at all the towns along the river, with the exception of Independence, Jefferson city, and Harman, at each of which a few cases continued to be reported. Along the whole river the inhabitants were returning from the interior, and business was beginning to revive. There is, however, very little produce waiting shipment, and but a small proportion of the new wheat crop was coming in. In Boone and the adjacent counties, the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the vicinity of Weston and St. Joseph, and even higher up the river, the harvest was very full, and the grain of a superior quality.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—There has been some controversy among the religious papers respecting their relative ages. Two or three—not keeping before their eyes the admonition that the first may be last and the last first—have stoutly contended for priority. The Pittsburgh Dispatch gives the honor to Rev. Mr. Andrews, and furnishes the following item respecting him:—

Rev. Mr. Andrews, in reply to the query of the Boston Chronotype, as to who started the first religious newspaper, informs us that he commenced the Recorder in 1814, but was previously (in 1812) connected with, or a contributor to, the Evangelical Record, which was published in Lexington, Ky. The venerable Father has sent us files of each of these publications, together with a copy of the Scriptures, which he informs us was presented by his father, and is the only copy he possessed until after his ordination; it was printed in 1649, and has been handed down from father to son ever since.

The old gentleman says that so far from being dead, he enjoys health, and desires us to assure his Boston friends that he imagines if he could get into a printing office, and had his letter distributed, he might hurry up some of the boys yet!

STATE OF RELIGION IN BERNE, SWITZERLAND. The Swiss correspondent of the London Christian Times says:—

"The Synod of the National Church in Berne held its annual sittings during the last week of June. They exhibited, it is said, most cheering symptoms of the growing disposition of the Bernese clergy to emancipate themselves from the trammels of official routine. In no canton of German Switzerland, except Baleville perhaps, is there so much real and enlightened piety in the ministers of the Establishment as in that of Berne. Hence arises an increasing conviction of the necessity of a new life in the Church, and of the creation of new channels of religious activity. These ministers, feeling the ancient bulwarks of official religion, and even of social order, giving way under their feet, deliberated seriously upon the establishment of a home mission, such as was proposed for the North of Germany by the assembly at Wirtemberg, to be conducted by pious laymen as well as ministers, and to be wholly irrespective of State endowment and protection. The matter has as yet proceeded no further than mere deliberation; whatever comes of it, the proposal, by the official organs of the Establishment, to institute a systematic evangelisation upon the voluntary principle, and accept the services of laymen, is a most unprecedented as well as significant phenomenon."

MISSIONARY RETURNED.—The Rev. H. Hickock, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to China, whose health compelled him to retire from the missionary field, arrived home on Tuesday, in the ship Cygnet. One of his colleagues, Rev. Mr. Collins, had been dangerously ill, but had recovered.

REV. FREDERICK MONOD.—This excellent minister, says the Independent, will probably visit the United States in the fall, in behalf of the free churches of France, accompanied by the Rev. Baptist W. Noel.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cotswold sheep.

This animal, now extensively introduced into one or two sections of Virginia, through the instrumentality of Col. Josiah W. Ware, of Clark county in that State, is highly prized for both the excellence of its flesh and the extraordinary size of its fleece.

The wool of the Cotswold sheep is that chiefly used in Europe now for the manufacture of mousline de laines. It is of long fibre, very strong and fine enough for the purpose for which it is used. Inquiries with reference to this valuable animal, we observe, are now on foot in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Muskingum county, Ohio. A letter from Israel Hoge of Zanesville has drawn from Col. Ware a reply, which communicates some interesting facts about the Cotswold variety of sheep.

Col. W. states that the flesh of this sheep, at the age of one year, is so highly valued by butchers, that they will not buy even the Southdown for their shambles when they can get this. At the age of four years, they give the preference to the meat of the Southdown. The fleeces of the Cotswold vary from 6 lbs for sucking ewes, to 18 lbs for large wethers. And the Zanesville Gazette says:—'We have now before us a certificate signed by John Reed, certifying that on the 23d of May last, he sheared eighteen pounds and three quarters of wool from one of Col. Ware's bucks.'

The following is an extract from Col. Ware's letter to Mr. Hoge;

'You will see the demand for my sheep has been and is over a wide extent of country. I expect a heavy draft will be made from my flock this spring or summer by Kentucky; if she does not take all I can spare. I fancy I am the only person in the United States who has gone to the expense of importing Royal prize sheep. I observed in my late journey westward, that the Ohio farmers seem to have a fancy for Merino sheep. I doubt much whether a Merino sheep could be found in all England. A gentleman in this country once gave $1500 for a Merino ram, and one would not now be received in this county as a present to breed from. Breeding such sheep I deem a waste of time and means. My agent writes me from England that the gentleman who supplies my demand has two muttons to exhibit this year at the Royal Fair weighing now four hundred pounds each.'

The Cotswold would seem from this, and other notices we have seen of it, to be eminently worthy the attention, not only of the larger wool-growers of the West, but also of the farmers near our principal cities who raise sheep for the supply of our butchers.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Farm and Road Horses.

Mr. Editor:—There is nothing like the attention bestowed upon the breeding of good farm and road horses that there should be. I mean the horse of all work. One that possesses requisite strength, combined with endurance and docility, with a walk of four miles and an easy trot over a good level road of seven miles an hour. I have occasionally seen match horses, with which one could plow two acres easily in a day, and do any kind of farm work in proportion, such as hauling manure, wood, transporting produce, &c, &c., at the same time making a handsome appearance, in a buggy or carriage, performing their nine or ten miles an hour without much fatigue, or fifty miles in one day, and were also easy under the saddle. Such animals, however are rare; yet they should not be, for with proper attention bestowed upon the breeding of horses farmers might generally as easily produce those I have described as the miserable animals that now pervade the country, and are hardly worth the cost of rearing. If one half the attention that has been given to the rearing of the race horse, had been devoted to the roadster, all this might have been accomplished. For stock in the place of the little piney woods studs now prevalent, and which are not much better than billy goats, we must substitute the good blooded trotting horse that is made for service.

We don't want a horse with a head as large as a flour barrel; legs as large as mill posts; a back as long as a fence rail; and thin as a shad. We want a horse fourteen or fifteen hands high, with a small head and short back and rump; never mind if it is drooping nor if his rib touch his hip bone, with a small clean leg, that when he lifts it you can see the frog and foot, and when he puts the foot down, it will be past the track of the fore foot. Not short steps that you can travel in the shade of an oak tree all day.

P.

CLOVER SEED SOWN WITH BUCKWHEAT.—In a late visit to Hyde-Park, we were shown several fields of heavy clover on the farm of J. W. Wheeler, Esq., which was sown last season, with buckwheat and timothy. The soil is gravely loam, and the grass exhibits a burden superior to that generally sown in the spring. This we believe, is the practice of Judge Van Bergen, of Coxsacie, who is one of our most successful farmers.—*Exchange paper.*

THE EXAMINER.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD, NOBLE BUTLER, } EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE::::::::::AUG. 18, 1849.

☞ *We send, occasionally, a number of the* EXAMINER *to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.*

Back Numbers Wanted.

If any of our subscribers can send us one or all of the following back numbers of the Examiner, they will greatly oblige us by so doing:

Of Vol. 1—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, 50, 52.

Of Vol. 2—Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 76, 79, 91.

The Election.

Next week we hope to be able to give in full the result of the election. We shall attempt to show the grounds of hope possessed by the Emancipationists.

The Proscriptive Spirit.

On Thursday, the day after our election, the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., who has so long and successfully occupied the Presidency at Georgetown College, felt compelled by the violent excitement produced by his voting for the emancipation candidate, to hand in to a called meeting of the trustees, his immediate resignation, which was accepted.

Here is a manifestation of the pro-slavery spirit! It wishes to make slaves of the whites as well as of the blacks. It lays its hand upon the white man, and says, "Obey my bidding or you shall suffer the penalty! I am your master, and you must not attempt to resist me! Do so if you dare!"

Dr. Malcom, for the sake of peace, had yielded every thing he could. He had not subscribed for the Examiner—had not circulated handbills—had not even conversed openly on the subject. But he was not willing to give up the last privilege of a freeman—that of voting according to his sentiments—and the pro-slavery spirit said to him, "Go! No man shall set himself up in opposition to me with impunity. I *will* be obeyed! Don't assume the airs of a freeman before me! White and black shall do as I bid!"

But this voice of the Pro-slavery spirit will wake up a response different from that which it expects. The spirit of freedom will be roused from its sleep, and hill and valley will re-echo with its voice. From the mountain will be heard the sound, "I will be free!" and the plain will answer—"I will be free!"

The Accountability of Slaveholders.

The responsibility which they assume who undertake to control the conduct of others, is a fearful one. This kind of responsibility slavery always imposes on masters. They who voluntarily assume such a relation to others should have brave hearts, as it is not unlikely that occasions may arise in which great sternness and rigor, and perhaps cruelty, will be exacted of them, for the effect of which, they must be held accountable to a Power higher than of man.

Whoever undertakes to control others necessarily makes himself accountable for the conduct of those under him. This accountability cannot be set aside. It adheres of necessity to the position of a master. The servant cannot exert his own independent volition, and where there is no freedom of volition, reason teaches that accountability cannot exist. If the accountability of a human being is affected or lessened, he who lessens it must, to the extent which it is lessened, assume accountability. It is impossible to avoid this conclusion. A man is accountable for his own conduct only, because, he himself determines what that conduct shall be. If he voluntarily steps in and assumes the control of another, he necessarily, by that act, assumes to himself the accountability of all such conduct as he requires.

What a fearful thing it is thus voluntarily to assume accountability in the sight of Heaven for the conduct and character of others? All right-minded, true-hearted men feel that to be accountable for themselves is a perilous thing, and he who adds accountability for others to his accountability for himself, places himself in a position of great disadvantage and great danger.

A Kentucky master owns a negro child. He brings that child up in a state of moral and mental blindness—in consequence of that blindness, the child commits many blunders and is guilty of many crimes. Can the child be held accountable for the crimes which resulted from the control which his master exerted over him? If a man could render his neighbor insane and could induce him, while in a state of insanity, to cut the throat of a third person, no one would hesitate to excuse the madman and to hold the man who caused the insanity and induced the murder responsible. Now, although the master who holds a slave may not be to that fatal extent accountable for the slave's transgressions, yet, those vices and crimes perpetrated by the slave that are directly, clearly, and only traceable to the power exerted over him by the master, must be charged on the master. We cannot see how masters can escape accountability for the conduct of slaves to the extent that the will of the slave is directly under their control. If there were no other objections to slavery than that it imposes additional accountability on the master, that consideration, of itself, ought to deter all reflecting men from involving themselves in its perils.

All parents feel that they are accountable to some extent for the conduct and character of their children. This conviction, co-operating with paternal affection, induces them to studiously endeavor to enlighten the hearts and instruct the minds of their offspring in relation to subjects of the most solemn importance. All agree that, if a father sets an example of drunkenness to his son, and the son adopts it, and lives a nuisance, and dies in a gutter in consequence, the father cannot be guiltless. Or if a child is debarred by the parent from acquiring a knowledge of sound moral principles, and in consequence of his ignorance of those principles, leads an ungodly life, the parent cannot be excused. He is nearly as guilty for the child's ungodliness as if he had committed it himself. Those parents who strive to discharge their duties to their offspring, are not accountable for the conduct of their offspring, while they who, in consequence of their vile examples, incite their children to the commission of sin, or by keeping their children in a state of mental and moral ignorance, foster habits fatal to their integrity, are very generally and very justly looked upon as involved in the guilt of their offspring.

Now it is precisely as true that masters who control the character and conduct of their slaves, thereby are accountable for their slaves as that parents are accountable for the character and conduct of their children, who, in consequence of parental control, are led into vice and iniquity.

The penalties of the violation of any law must take effect somewhere and on some person. If a slave is caused by his master to grow up unable to read the Bible, and utterly without religious instruction, and then ignorantly commits a crime, he is not accountable, because being ignorant of the law there could be no transgression of it by him. But the law was transgressed, and, as the master kept his slave in ignorance of the law which was violated, [illegible] does not hold the master, whose will is [illegible] the slave, accountable for the conduct of the slave as far as the master's will controls his conduct, we have failed sadly to understand its exactions.

In view, then, of the responsibilities which slavery imposes on masters, is not the ownership of a human being, an accountable being, an awful trust? If good men shrink from the responsibility of their own thoughts and deeds, how much more ought they to shudder to assume the responsibility of the thoughts and acts of others?

Dr. Malcom.

The removal of Dr. Malcom from the presidency of the College at Georgetown for his emancipation vote, we consider as good as five thousand votes to the Emancipation party.

Resolution.

The saying of the old martyr, so expressive of the Iron resolution to stand where duty placed him, is well paraphrased in the following verses. The fourth stanza, in which the figure is kept up, is very beautiful.

"Stand as an Anvil when it is Beaten Down."

[*St. Ignatius to St. Polycarp; both Martyrs.*]

"Stand like an Anvil," when the stroke
Of stalwart men falls fierce and fast;
Storms but more deeply root the oak,
Whose brawny arms embraced the blast.

"Stand like an Anvil," when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks,
Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an Anvil," when the bar
Lies, red and glowing, on its breast;
Duty shall be life's leading star,
And conscious innocence its rest.

"Stand like an Anvil," when the sound
Of ponderous hammers pains the ear;
Thine but the still and stern rebound
Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an Anvil." Noise and heat
Are born of Earth, and die with Time.
The soul, like God, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

Riverside, St. Barnabas' Day, 1849. G. W. D.

Voting in Kentucky.

There are numerous evils connected with the manner of voting in Kentucky, as every one will acknowledge. We have always had a prejudice in favor of voting *viva voce*. Our first vote was given in this way, and we have always had a love for every thing that has an air of independence about it. But we have come to the conclusion that all our feelings in favor of voting by voice is a mere prejudice. Any one who chooses can make his vote public when he votes by ballot; and the votes of every one in whose views the community takes a particular interest will be known. As much independence may be shown by one who votes by ballot as by one who votes by voice.

Where votes are given *viva voce*, every one may know at any time during the election how each candidate stands. Many votes are given by the thoughtless to the "foremost candidate." Many an election has been determined by the fact that a particular candidate has had "a good start." Hence, every party calls upon its friends to "rush to the polls early." If the friends of any candidate can contrive means to keep opposing voters from the polls, they gain votes by so doing. To effect this object bullies are hired, and various stratagems are employed. In voting by ballot, all this is avoided, for no one knows how the voting stands till the close of the election.

There is another evil connected with voting by voice. When a particular candidate has very ardent friends, they are apt to engage in "swapping votes" when they see their candidate falling behind. They will vote for any person whatever, provided, they can gain votes for their favorite. By this course elections have often been decided contrary to the wish of the people.

Voting by ballot also removes, in a great degree, the temptation to bribe. The briber can never be sure that he who has received the bribe votes according to promise. Where deception is so easy, the temptation is removed.

Soil, Climate, and Topography of Upper California.

The following observations upon the natural features and characteristics of Upper California, were communicated to the *Traits d'Union*, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, by a Mexican traveler in that territory. We find the translation in the New Orleans Picayune:

"According to the writer's observations, and the testimony of a few English agriculturists who have lived for many years in the country, Upper California is in general very barren: its mountains and hills are but little shaded with trees, consequently firewood is very scarce.—The spots where timber is most found, are at the extreme north, and near a point called Santa Cruz. Some collections of trees are found at the foot of the mountains, on the few plains that skirt their base, but they are of little importance, and there are immense plains without a single tree. Sumach is the most frequently met with, although there are oak and several kinds of dye-wood; pine and poplar are of little importance.

"The temperature of Upper California is generally ungenial. The immigrant is exposed to an almost insupportable degree of cold, the prevailing winds blowing from the northwest, becoming unusually piercing after the fogs, which are exceedingly dense and frequent, are discontinued. In the northwest are the Snowy Mountains, (Sierras Nevadas) at the foot of which are the gold placers. Here, during the day, the heat is as great as at San Blas or Vera Cruz, whilst at night and in the morning the cold is excessive, causing numerous maladies.

"The temperature of the country comprehended between east and west is extremely hot. All the arable land in Upper California lies between the north and south, and is monopolized by the twenty-four missions. The writer visited some of them, viz: those of San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, and others. All indicate to the traveler, by the aspect of the ruins which they present, that they were formerly important establishments. According to general opinion, they fell with the law which ordered the secularisation of the missions. The effect of that measure was the complete destruction of the immense quantity of cattle belonging to these establishments, through the abuses committed by the administrators appointed by the government, who deprived the missions, most unlawfully, of the lands which were their property. A fact connected herewith is still more to be regretted; that was the demoralisation which was forthwith introduced among the six or eight thousand Indians who composed the population of the missions and a few neighboring villages. Many of them had received elementary instruction; others were in possession of trades; a large number worked at agriculture in the fields; even an attempt, not altogether unsuccessful, had been made to establish manufactures, the Indians showing an aptitude for weaving. At present nothing remains but a few vestiges of former labors, and a few old looms, long unused.

"The white population of the country is, as it is well known, of Spanish descent, tall and robust, originally cultivating the land, and raising sheep and cattle. They were calculated at the conclusion of the war at about 8,000, scattered in ranchos, or farms, separated by immense distances from one another. They dwell in wooden houses and lead a poor existence.

"The Indians have a particularly disagreeable physiognomy. The face, of bronze, and round, is slightly compressed inward; the nose is rather flat, the forehead narrow, and the hair as coarse as that of a horse's mane. The Indians on the table lands of Mexico, are Europeans in comparison with them. Their wigwams are like hives in shape and convenience, and it is certainly wonderful how the missionaries succeeded in giving them elementary instruction, teaching them trades, even music, for I have seen them perform on certain instruments.

"It may be said that there is but little show of [illegible] government in the country [illegible] to administer the [illegible] The religion that [illegible] toleration, the first [illegible] generally laid out in table lands or plains at the foot of the mountains.—The soil is of a deep color, the surface presenting numerous grasses, making good pasturage, such as clover, oats, and particularly mustard seed.

"I have seen the best lands in the interior, the plains of San Jose and Santa Clara, among others; but on those lands and on others of immense extent I have not seen the least sign of irrigation. I have noticed the remarkable scarcity of water throughout the whole country; this inconvenience produces deplorable results, for the sowing of grain is very precarious, in consequence of the infrequency of rain. The periodical rains commence in December or January, and end in February or March; this is during what are called good years, for occasionally it happens that for two consecutive years not a drop of rain falls from the clouds. Those who have any, even the slightest knowledge of agriculture, may form an idea of the capabilities of a country where there is almost a complete absence of water.

"The rivers Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus, of which so many wonders have been related, should be considered as comparatively insignificant. The Sacramento is the one that possesses the largest volume of water, and that is because it is situated in the north, contiguous to the Sierra Nevada; but the San Joaquin and the Stanislaus, which rise considerably from January to July, are fordable on foot in August and September, and none of these water courses, even comprising the Sacramento, serve for irrigation, on account of the little elevation of their beds. I, myself, have seen the San Joaquin and the Stanislaus, and I am capable of expressing a correct opinion on them in this particular.—The other rivulets in the country scarcely deserve notice.

"Water for drinking purposes is very scarce, or rather none is found on vast plains, occasionally forty or fifty leagues in extent. The few wells that exist give a liquid of very inferior quality. The best I recollect to have taken, is that from the melted snow in the river Stanislaus; that of the San Joaquin is unwholesome, and should not be drunk until after it has been boiled. In some places the water has a taste as if strongly impregnated with minerals. On my arrival at the places there was water in the rivulets, but a short time afterward, when I was on my return, the latter were dry.

"The season for sowing grain is during the months of January and February; that of corn and beans in May or June. The seed is scattered in the soft earth [literally mud] near the coast, the better to profit by the fogs, of which mention is made above."

Bem.

The following anecdote is going its rounds in Vienna concerning Bem. For many years he has had forebodings of his death. He himself has for many years assigned the year 1850 as the term of his existence. During his stay in Paris he once dined with the North American ambassador. The conversation fell on forebodings, omens, and the like. The ambassador laughed at them, but Bem declared he firmly believed in them, and related how he had thrice seen, when in his twentieth year, his own gravestone, with his name and the date of 1850 on it. Bem received in Transylvania several dangerous wounds. The physician shook his head, but Bem answered it quite calmly by saying he had another year to live. On the faith of this vision, Bem exposes himself in battle to the hottest fire, and declares that the ball which shall hit him mortally will not do so before the year 1850.

Madame Ablamowicz.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper that this distinguished vocalist intends to make Louisville her home. This announcement will give great pleasure to the numerous friends of this worthy lady, and to the lovers of music generally. Her instructions in Cincinnati gave the greatest satisfaction, and we understand that some of her pupils speak of coming to Louisville to enjoy the advantages to be derived from her teaching. Those who are instructed by her have rare advantages.

For the Examiner.

The Divinity of Slavery.

There are a great many men who believe, or profess to believe, that slavery is a divine institution, and sanctioned by the word of God.—The absurdity of such an opinion has often been pointed out, and the arguments brought forward to sustain it completely overthrown; but men cling to it as those who lay hold on an only hope. It is not surprising that this "Bible argument," as they call it, is so dearly cherished, for the system they endeavor to defend, is so contrary to natural justice and all the laws of right, that no reasons in its favor can be advanced, and the cause would be left without an advocate, had not men recklessly conjured up arguments by a misconstruction of the precepts of that Book which is the guide of all men, and which teaches every man to do to his neighbor as he would be done by.

The advocates of slavery pretend great reverence for the Bible, and to pay great deference to its truths. I would like to call their attention to only three words of that blessed book—"Search the Scriptures." This is a command of our Savior, and if it applies to any man it applies to all; none are allowed to disobey it.—But can it with propriety be given to our slaves? They have no Scriptures, and no means of searching them. It is true that God has given them the natural faculties for this work, but unless these powers of mind are improved, they do not avail the possessor. Men cannot search the Scriptures unless they can read; they cannot read unless they are taught, or allowed opportunity for instruction. But our slaves enjoy neither. They have no schools, nor can they even use the faculties which God has given them, but in a certain sense, their minds and souls belong to their masters as well as their bodies. How many of our two hundred thousand slaves can read? The merest fraction.—These have learned, certainly not in *virtue* of their condition, but *in spite* of it; many of them not with the aid and consent of their masters, but stealthily, and in opposition to their wills. [illegible] command; they would be as ignorant of the Scriptures as the Hottentot, if they had to get their information by their own "searching."—And can God institute a system which prevents men from obeying the commandments which he gives them? What would we have thought of the character of God, had He commanded Moses first to put out the eyes of the Israelites, and then tell them to look at the brazen serpent and be healed! Such a thought is so derogatory to His character that we cannot indulge it for a moment. But do not the advocates of the divinity of slavery make Him guilty of a similar thing? How can God call upon people to search the Scriptures, whom He has previously disabled by an institution which hinders them? If a minister, one of God's ambassadors, should go to a negro plantation to preach to them, what kind of a sermon would he make from the text, 'Search the Scriptures?' It would be almost as much a mockery as to tell the lost in hell to go to heaven. What do we conclude now?—Just this: slavery is not a Bible institution.

I will propose to those of an opposite view this simple question: Can that be God's institution, which places God's people in a condition that disables them from reading God's word?—Let them consider carefully this question; let them consider the character of God, let them bow to their knees and in the very presence of their God, with their hands on their hearts weigh this matter. Let them bear in mind the expressions "Christ died for all," "We are one in Christ," "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ," then let them arise and with consciences void of offence towards God and man say, if they can, God instituted our system of slavery. J. S. Y.

LEBANON, KY.

From the [illegible] Evening Post.

The Slave Trade Considered as the Cause of Yellow Fever.

The following extract from a memoir by M. Audouard, published in the weekly journals of the sittings of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, presents and enforces, with striking plausibility, a novel and curious hypothesis respecting the origin of the yellow fever:

"The origin of the yellow fever cannot be traced to any particular country. Warm climates are favorable to the cause which produces it—a cause which it is in the power of man to do away with, because it resides in an infection peculiar to certain structures for the reception of negroes. To give an idea of this infection, it is sufficient to observe, that on many occasions slave ships have been seized in which the slaves *'roulaient au milieu de leurs ordures.'* From thence followed corruption of wood, of tar, and of everything in the interior of the ship, and the production of a focus of infection which was not extinguished until after having run through all the degrees of putrid decomposition. Let it be added that for such extinction, days and months even have not been sufficient.

"The last two epidemics of yellow fever that have afflicted Spain, and of which the author of this paper was a witness, that of Barcelona, in 1812, and that of the *'Port du Passage,'* in 1821, came from ships which had served in the slave trade before being laden with colonial products from Havana. At the time of their departure from the port, the yellow fever did not prevail there. They did not export, therefore, a morbific production from that country; yet they gave the yellow fever at Barcelona and at the 'Passage.' And what demonstrates clearly that they had the cause of it within their sides, is, that the carpenters employed to repair them died, nearly all of them, of yellow fever, in a very few days, and were the first victims of these two epidemics. Their operations disclosed the putrescence concealed in the sides of the ships, and the heat of August and September contributed powerfully to disengage the deadly emanations.

"This single fact, that the ships sailed from a point of the western continent at which the yellow fever did not exist, and conveyed this disease to two ports of Europe, overturns all received notions of the origin of yellow fever.—For the disease is not due to the American climate, since it is produced in Europe by ships from Havana, at a time when it did not prevail there. It has not its origin in Europe, because Spain never suffered from it before the discovery of America, and America itself has not been afflicted with it for over two hundred years.—The disease now called yellow fever, was at first named the 'Sickness of Siam,' because its appearance at Martinique, in 1694, coincided with the presence in the ports of that island of some ships which had come from the Gulf of Siam; an error in the denomination of the disease which the lapse of time rendered manifest. The probability is, that at this time began to be felt the effects of the slave trade, because at this epoch it began to be carried on very actively, governments encouraging and even authorising it, by letters patent to certain companies, to carry it on on a grand scale. These companies, however, engaging in a commerce which the laws protected, and disposing of large capital, were very soon able, enlightened by experience, to incur the necessary expenses for receiving the slaves on board in such a manner as to secure them from the loss of as many as possible on the voyage. Interest thus imposed the necessity of observing certain rules of hygiene.

"The Revolution having brought on the war between England and France, the labors of these companies ceased, and the trade was conducted by ships of commerce, which were not constructed for the purpose. Indeed, those which have since been constructed, expressly for the trade, have been worse still; because, the better to escape cruisers, they must be fine sailers, and consequently unfitted for ships of transport. In some instances, the avarice of those engaged, stowed the slaves in great numbers below, with few keepers, who did not suffer them to come on deck to relieve their necessities, but chained them in groups, in which, if a man happened to die, the survivors had often to remain a day or more in contact with the corpse. Such was the trade during the maritime war; and from 1793, it appears that the foci of infection derived from it, becoming more numerous and deadly, rendered the yellow fever more frequent in America, and especially in Spain, where it had scarcely been known until then. From the year 1800, the date of the great epidemic, which carried off 61,362 of the inhabitants of Andalusia, the yellow fever prevailed nearly every year in Spain till 1823, the date of the yellow fever at the 'Passage.' In 1824, the author of this memoir maintained, before the Academy of Sciences, that the yellow fever of Barcelona, and of the 'Passage,' came from ships which had just been employed in the trade in negroes—ships which he designated as foci of a specific infection, producing a specific malady, which was the yellow fever—whence he concluded that the climate of either continent had but a secondary action, which was confined to giving greater activity to the foci of infection created by the trade. The event has justified these assertions, because, since 1824, Spain has not suffered from the yellow fever; whilst during the twenty-eight years anterior, this malady had carried off 140,000 of its inhabitants. But it must be known, in connection with this fact, that that country has, from that time, been on its guard against ships which have been employed in the trade."

In addition to the above remarkable extract, I will mention, that I recollect, about ten years ago, having heard a distinguished physician, residing in the neighborhood of Natchez, since known as the author of an able work on the History of the Valley of the Mississippi, say, that he had taken much pains to investigate the cause of yellow fever, and was satisfied that it was never produced by vegetable decomposition, but arose in some way from human bodies.

Whether the slave trade be the cause of yellow fever or not, it is impossible to resist the force of the evidence presented above, to show that it is one of the causes; and a conviction of this may serve to mitigate the horrors of the traffic, by the necessity which it will create of maintaining a healthier state of the slave ships, in order to gain admittance at the posts to which they are bound. C. W. H.

☞ The following is the official vote of this District at the Congressional election, 1847.—Many will desire to have it, to compare with the vote in the late contest:—

	Duncan.	Merriwether.
City of Louisville	2356	1891
Jefferson county	1098	1166
[illegible]	759	1037
Henry	306	668
Trimble	969	441
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	1393	[illegible]
Oldham	161	550
	6763	6187
Duncan's majority	576	

MORTALITY OF CINCINNATI.—The following statement which we copy from the *Gazette*, shows the mortality of this city, from all diseases for the period of seven weeks, ending Monday last:

Week ending June 25th	668
Week ending July 2d	910
Week ending July 9th	1022
Week ending July 16th	950
Week ending July 23d	512
Week ending July 30th	285
Week ending August 6th	211
Total mortality for seven weeks	4,488

☞ Hon. Stephen Longfellow died at his residence in Portland, Me. on Thursday evening, 2d inst. at the age of 73 years. Mr. Longfellow was one of the most distinguished citizens of New-England, and for many years held an eminent rank in the politics and at the bar of his adopted State. He was a leader of the old Federal School in Massachusetts before the separation of Maine from that State, and was honored with the highest marks of confidence from his fellow citizens. Mr. Longfellow was the father of Prof. Longfellow of Harvard University, and of Rev. Mr. Longfellow of the Unitarian Church at Fall River, Mass.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The result of the election here, (says the Nashville Banner) in the absence of quite complete returns from every portion of the State, will be for the other side—the Governor, one member of Congress, and the House of Representatives *gained*. The majority for Gen. Trousdale will probably be about two thousand.—The following are the members of Congress elected:

1st District—A. Johnson, Dem., re-elected.
2nd " A. G. Watkins, Whig.
3rd " J. M. Anderson, Whig.
4th " J. H. Savage, Dem.
5th " G. W. Jones, Dem.
6th " J. H. Thomas, Dem.
7th " M. P. Gentry, Whig.
8th " Andrew Ewing, Dem.
9th " I. G. Harris, Dem.
10th " F. P. Stanton, Dem.
11th " C. H. Williams, Whig.

White Slavery in Georgia.

The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat gives the following details of an incident which occurred in that neighborhood, and which is only one of many going to show that Slavery is by no means particular in the color of its victims:

On Tuesday last, a young white girl of the name of Nancy Fann, who had for two years been an inmate of the house of James R. Jackson, formerly of Alabama, but latterly of Shell Creek, in this county, was, on petition of her mother, a Mrs. Gilder, from Hawkinsville, brought before his honor, Judge Alexander, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after an investigation of the case, delivered in charge of her maternal parent. The circumstances of the affair are briefly these: Fann's wife had obtained, several years since, a divorce from him, for some cause, and subsequently married a man by the name of Gilder, who has since deceased. The girl Nancy, was taken off by her father Fann, and brought to Girard, Alabama, whence he removed to Wynnton, where about two years ago, she was *sold* by him for a blind horse and jersey wagon to James R. Jackson, as a slave. By some means the mother heard of the situation of her daughter, now 17 years of age, and came on here three months ago, with a view to release her from bondage to Jackson.—Accordingly she visited the house of the latter, and staid three days, when she was ordered off and otherwise abused for seeking subsequent interviews with her daughter, who was treated in all respects as a negro slave by Jackson and his family? This becoming known in the neighborhood, Mr. James McGuire and other gentlemen interested themselves in the matter, and by the generous and voluntary aid of Col. S. Jones and Col. Rutherford, the Sheriff, assisted the mother in the recovery of her child, as aforesaid, by a writ of habeas corpus. To the credit of the bar of this city and of Girard, not one of the lawyers would undertake to defend the illegal claim of Jackson, to the services and person of Nancy. Indeed the public feeling was getting excited both against Fann, the seller of his own white child, and Jackson the purchaser. The latter is a church member and exhorter in holy things, and yet treated the female most shamefully. She was the only *servant* about the house, or in the field of Jackson, and was compelled to perform the most laborious and menial drudgery! As to Fann, he is said to be a rowdy of the lowest class, and is now lying in open concubinage, in the neighborhood of the Wynnton *Female* Academy, having selected that quiet and respectable village as a "city of refuge" from the lynching threatened him in Girard, if he did not leave the latter place with despatch!

ENGLISH SALARIES.—A motion was made in the House of Commons last month, to reduce the salaries of all public officers ten per cent. It was debated by the leading men, and finally rejected by a vote of 149 to 102.—a majority of 47. There are in England five heads of revenue in the collection of which salaries are paid. In the Customs there are for salaries and wages £1,042,274; Excise, £628,244; Stamps and Taxes, £378,125; Post-office, £552,089; and the Woods and Forests, £44,000; amounting altogether to £2,644,732 as the sum paid for salaries and wages in the various offices in these departments. Of course the Pension system does not enter into this calculation. While the salaries amount to the above named sum, the expenditure for the year ending January 5th, 1848, were £58,990,000, and the expenses of collection all told about £4,000,000.

We observe in the debate upon this subject were several flings at the U. S. for the low salaries paid here. They can be pardoned, however, for to their existence we owe much of the purity and simplicity of our institutions.—*Lou. Cour.*

☞ The emancipationists of Louisville deserve no little credit for the noble manner in which they came up to the support of Col. Marshall, when he was basely deserted by so many rabid pro-slavery Whigs. The emancipationists made a noble struggle on the last afternoon of the election, and by dint of hard work increased Col. Marshall's majority in this city some eighty votes, thus securing his election.—*Lou. Cour.*

Foreign Intrigue—The Abduction Case.

The following remarks are from an article in the New Orleans Picayune of the 3d:

A new incident has just been revealed to the public, that tends to invest the foreign agencies lately so active in this city, with a fouler character than ever. Our telegraphic despatches from New York, which were published last evening broadly insinuate that one of the friends of the abducted man, Juan Francisco Rey *alias* Garcia, a Spaniard named Machin, deceased, was assassinated here, on the 8th ult., and points out Fulgencio Llorente, the individual who has figured so conspicuously in the examination before Judge Bright and Commissioner Cohen, as the perpetrator of the vile deed.

The N. Y. Post has published a letter from Machin, the deceased man, dated New Orleans, the 7th July, giving the editor of a journal in New York, for which he was the agent here, his "opinion" on the threat made by Llorente to take his life. The very next day, the 8th, Machin was found with his brains blown out. We have consulted our files and find that on the 9th our city intelligence recorded the suicide of E. P. Machin, said to have destroyed himself through love and jealousy.

The presumption *prima facie* that Machin did not commit suicide is very strong. On the 7th he writes "opinions and advice," the natural offspring of a mind cool and collected, and the next day, without any extraordinary incident that we know of, intervening, he blows out his brains!

Machin was one of Rey's *alias* Garcia's friends and confidents; Llorente is traced to their society, alternately whispering to them his pernicious counsels, and intimidating them with his dark threats. The two unhappy men are deeply mixed up with political refugees or with schemes for the political regeneration of Cuba, their adopted country. How far this Llorente is identified with the accredited Spanish agent in N. Orleans, Don Carlos de Espana, we leave to the decision of the law authorities, who have undertaken to investigate the case of the alleged abduction.

Our fellow-citizens will not fail to remark that the President is justly incensed by the bare idea that any foreign agent should dare to perpetrate such an outrage as that involved in the case of Rey. Should the fact be brought home to the Spanish Government—here the Consul sinks into insignificance—he will exact signal reparation, or inflict punishment that shall prove a terror to all others, who may henceforward meditate a similar insult to the honor of our country. This is quite in character with the old hero.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore.

The late meeting of these old and fast friends at Buffalo was most cordial and friendly.

We learn, says the Buffalo Advertiser, "that Mr. Clay took occasion, at the interview above referred to, to assure the Vice President of his most friendly sentiments toward Gen. Taylor and his Administration. He had, he said, no objects to attain, and no plans to pursue, except to discharge his duty as a Whig Senator, and he expressed himself in a manner which emphatically rebuked all intimations and predictions of opposition to proceed from him against the National Executive."

☞ We publish this morning a proclamation from President Taylor which will attract attention. The following letter to a New York paper will serve to throw some light on the matter. The writer of the letter was under the impression that the expedition intends to operate in Mexico:

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.

Having seen no mention in any of the public journals, or even an intimation of an important movement which has been going on in this city for some time, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way, I cannot do better than detail to you its origin, progress and prospect—pledging myself that what I shall state, startling as it is, may be relied upon as true and authentic. Now for the facts.

For some time past several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the understanding, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain secret signs by which he can recognise his associates, agents or officers, and I also learn each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedition being in process of formation to himself, and to reveal it to no one.

Another stipulation which those who enlist are obliged to enter into, is that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which the agree to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longitude. When that point shall have been reached, the object and interest of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. 1,500 men or more have announced their readiness to embark in this expedition, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has been secured, consisting of 15 or 20,000 muskets which were purchased of Government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The men who command in this affair, and are now carrying it on, will visit the Northern cities, where, in New York particularly, they expect to get such additional recruits as they desire.

ELECTION RETURNS.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Two Mile House.	Oakland.	Portland.	Lower Ponds.	Cross Roads.	Jeffersontown	Gilman's.	Middletown.	Boston.	Total.
CONGRESS.										
Marshall	60	69	111	117	91	182	67	120	41	[illegible]
Lane	40	114	53	75	151	231	60	88	101	[illegible]
CONVENTION.										
Bullitt	67	140	59	122	173	216	73	142	133	1124
Merriwether	70	150	61	131	192	263	90	146	163	1220
Thomasson	28	32	80	87	63	162	15	29	5	492
Bryan	26	21	73	72	53	191	12	16	7	476
LEGISLATURE.										
Kerr	61	189	62	109	161	212	84	156	127	1130
King	47	154	42	117	170	218	79	117	132	1077
Hikes	39	25	84	80	65	182	19	32	5	562
Bence	27	11	76	70	39	143	8	8	5	386
Stivers	4	3	0	5	19	42	28	16	2	99

The above is the official vote of the county, except Harrod's Creek, which poll book has not been brought in. We understand that Marshall's majority there is 47, leaving a majority in the county of 40 for Lane.

Oldham County—Official.

	Congress.		Convention.		Legislature.	
	Lane.	Marshall.	Mitchell.	Crutchfield.	Blankenship.	Price.
Lagrange	193	114	262	38	184	133
Westport	114	114	111	87	113	132
Brownsboro	111	86	107	65	115	90
Floydsburg	76	28	79	8	68	44
H. Landing	10	42	5	45	10	41
Ballardsville	44	55	52	32	42	69
	551	438	609	275	532	499

SHELBY COUNTY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

CONGRESS.

Marshall, 1221 Lane, [illegible]

CONVENTION.

Johnston, [illegible] Henry, [illegible]
White, [illegible] Halliday, 151

REPRESENTATIVES.

Mitchell, 1123 Todd, 986
Allan, (Dem.) 1010 H. R. Johnson, 827

HENDERSON—First day.—Peyton 306, Johnson 449. Arch. Dixon elected to the convention.

MERCER—2 o'clock, Tuesday.—Senate: William Davies 819, Jos. Haskins 420. Convention: T. P. Moore 740, J. H. Tomlinson 256, Jas. Taylor (emancipationist) 364. W. A. Hood elected to the legislature without opposition.

BRACKEN.—Marshall elected to the convention, and Joseph Doniphan to the legislature.

FLEMING—Lacy elected to the legislature.

LEWIS.—Convention: Proctor's majority, up to Monday night, 356. Legislature: Fitch's majority up to Monday night, 443.

FAYETTE.—The following is the vote of Fayette county at the close of the polls on Wednesday evening:

Convention—	Dudley, (Pro-Slavery)	933
	Wickliffe, "	901
	Dr. Breckinridge, (Emancip n)	737
	Shy,	465
	Robinson, (Independent)	384

MAYSVILLE, August 9.

Stanton (Dem.) is elected to Congress in this (the 10th) district, by a majority of from 400 to 500 votes. All the pro-slavery candidates are elected.

CINCINNATI, August 9.

In the 4th district, Indiana, Julian, free-soiler, has 125 majority. In the 10th district, Milgar is reported elected—a Whig gain.

[The wires to St. Louis and to Cincinnati are still out of order. The above was received by Morse's line *via* Maysville.]

Indiana Election.

Marion County—Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 69 maj. W. Herod (W.) for Congress 144 maj. A Whig State Senator and two Democratic Representatives elected.

Bartholomew County—Mason (Whig) 291 majority for Governor. McGaughey (W.) for Congress 443 majority. [C. C. Nave (Whig) was the opposition candidate.]

Brown is elected to Congress in the 5th district, over Herod, Whig.

Bartholomew County—Wright 125 maj. Cass's majority was 156.

Johnson County—Wright's majority 477. Cass's majority 438.

Tippecanoe County—Wright 20 maj. Cass's majority over Taylor 252.

Lane, the Whig candidate for Congress, has 150 majority. Whig Senator and Representatives elected.

Montgomery County—McDonald (Democrat) for Congress 60 majority. Cass's majority was 46.—Democratic Senator elected.

Warrick is supposed to have elected a Whig to the Legislature.

The 7th District.

The reports received from this district yesterday morning indicated the election of Dr. Lane, and great was the rejoicing among the Locos thereat, and equally great the depression of our Whig friends. The returns as reported in the morning seemingly from authentic sources were as follows:

	Marshall's maj.	Lane's maj.
Louisville City	309	
Shelby	427	
Trimble		169
Henry		332
Oldham		113
Carroll		86
Jefferson		42
	736	831

Electing Lane by a majority of 95 votes. Every body believed the report, and all made up their minds that as it could not be helped, all we had to do was to "grin and bear it."

Last night, however, another face was put on matters. Thos. Smith, Esq., President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, arrived from New Castle, Henry county, and stated positively that Lane's majority was only 185 instead of 332 as before reported—thus electing Marshall by a majority of 52. That this is correct we do not think there can be a doubt. Mr. Smith was in New Castle after all the precincts had been heard from and the votes counted and the result declared as above. Indeed, he saw a letter written to us confirming this statement and giving us the full vote of the county, but as there is only a thrice-weekly mail, we will not receive the letter until this evening.

It may, however, be considered as a settled fact that Marshall is elected. The majority is shamefully small, but cannot refrain from giving three cheers for the result.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—In this district the following is within a few votes of the result for Congress:

C. S. Morehead, whig, majority in Franklin 522; Woodford, 363: Fayette, 169; Bourbon, 158—1212.

S. F. J. Trabue, Native American—Owen, 408; Scott, 116; Jessamine, 225—majority for Morehead 463.

OHIO—First day.—For Congress: Johnson 565, Peyton 268. Convention: Sterett 203, McHenry 380, Walker 204, Mosely 98, Maj. Johnson 5.

LAUREL and ROCKCASTLE.—The vote for the Senate between Bruce and Jackson has been close—Bruce probably elected by a small majority. The vote for delegate to Convention, up to Tuesday night was: Moor, (whig) 346, Newcomb, (loco) 374, Brown, (whig) 368. Legislature: Langford, (whig) 159, Conelson, (emancipationist) 174.

SCOTT—Official vote.—Morehead 617, Trabue 746—Trabue's majority 129. Convention: Dickerson 668, Johnson 767, Evan Stevenson, (emancipationist) 61. Legislature: Smith 817, Green 421, M. Stevenson 421.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURIER:—In the 8th district Stanton is elected by a majority of 400 to 500. All the pro-slavery candidates elected.

INDIANA, 4th district—Julian, free soil, 125 majority. Tenth district—Milgor elected—reported whig gain. S.

HOPKINSVILLE, Aug. 8.

DEAR HALDEMAN: At the close of the polls in this county, all the precincts heard from, the vote stands thus:

Congress—	James L. Johnson, Whig,	901
	Francis Peyton, "	501
	Johnson's majority,	400
Convention—	Nieman E. Gray,	1062
	John D. Morris,	980
	F. G. Montgomery,	763
	E. A. Brown,	380
	W. C. Hewitt,	92

Gray and Morris elected. Gray is a Whig and Morris a Democrat, both pro-slavery.

Legislature—	D. A. Harrison, Whig,	959
	E. Wooldridge, "	1019
	R. W. Leavell, "	372
	N. B. Parker, Dem.,	609

Harrison and Wooldridge elected.

Very truly, R. R.

NELSON.—The Bardstown Visitor gives the following as the vote of Nelson county at the close of the polls Wednesday evening: Convention—Hardin 1323, Wickliffe 1055, Grigsby 894. Legislature—Riley 1289, Duncan 1206, Johnson 631.

BOURBON.—Messrs. Davis and Williams are elected to the convention, and Simms and Kennedy to the legislature. Linsay withdrew from the canvass the first day. Morehead's majority in the county (one precinct not heard from) 145.

HARRISON.—Stanton's majority over Gaines 118; Desha and Newell elected to the convention, and Thompson and Curran, Whigs, to the legislature.

CLARKE.—Huston's majority over Mason 529.—Dr. Hood elected to the convention, and Dr. Hart to the legislature.

BOWLING GREEN, Aug. 9.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN: Below please find statement of our election. It is as near correct as can be ascertained until the Judges meet:

For Congress: F. E. McLean, no opposition. Convention: C. T. Dunavan, no opposition. Senate: W. L. Underwood, 11 majority in district. Legislature: Elijah Claypool, 31 majority in the county. Yours, &c., J. L. S.

HART COUNTY.—Benjamin [illegible] elected to the Convention. [illegible] co) is elected to the Legislature. [illegible]

GREEN COUNTY.—Wallace [illegible] elected to the Convention, and [illegible] is elected to the Legislature.

MEAD, OFFICIAL.—Johnson's majority [illegible] ton for Congress 329; Gough [illegible] Convention 194; Shephard over [illegible] ture 4. Shephard is a Democrat, [illegible] elected in that county. He ran [illegible] Whigs.

LOGAN, OFFICIAL.—McLean, [illegible] 1295 for Congress—no opposition. [illegible] tion, Bowling 1010, Irwin 970, Bishop [illegible] 752. For the Legislature, Ewing [illegible] Poor 697, Farmer 579, Grubbs 357.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Congress—McLean, no opposition.

Allen county—Senate—Underwood, whig, [illegible] Smith, loco, 698. Convention—Col. [illegible] democrat pro-slavery, 649; Thomas, do. do. [illegible] hot. Ford, 210; Barlow, 114. Legislature—Col. Carpenter, whig, 613; Anthony, democrat, 544.

MADISON COUNTY, OFFICIAL.—For Congress—Breck 1185; Martin, 555. Convention—Turner, 1137; Chenault, 1043; Burnam, 688; Dejarnatt, 802; Willis, 65. Legislature—Maupin, 1198; Ballard, 978; Baxter, 942; Hill, 340.

GARRARD, OFFICIAL.—Congress—Breck, whig, 942; Martin, democrat, 345. Convention—Prier, pro-slavery, 930; Sartain, emancipationist, [illegible] Legislature—Mason, 630; Arnold, 600; Hoskins, 241; McMannis 45.

Boyle County.

The following is the vote in this county at the close of the Polls:

CONGRESS.

Buckner [illegible]
Caldwell [illegible]

CONVENTION.

Talbott, (W.) [illegible]
Holloway, (W.) [illegible]
Wallace, (W.) [illegible]

LEGISLATURE.

Caldwell [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Morehead. (W.)	Trabue. (N. A.)
Franklin	967	445
Owen	550	99
Fayette	1012	97
Woodford	752	328
Bourbon	640	[illegible]
Jessamine	496	[illegible]
Scott	781	[illegible]
	5198	
	4646	

552 majority for Morehead.

Mason County—Official Vote.

CONGRESS.

J. P. Gaines [illegible]
R. H. Stanton [illegible]

CONVENTION.

J. D. Taylor [illegible]
H. Taylor [illegible]
W. T. Reid [illegible]
P. Lashbrooke [illegible]

LEGISLATURE.

J. M'Arthur, W. [illegible]
W. Hickley, W. [illegible]
W. T. Casto, W. [illegible]
W. D. Corryell, W. [illegible]
M. A. Hutchins, W. [illegible]
J. T. Sumrall, D. [illegible]
E. Whittaker, D. [illegible]

BRACKEN COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

CONGRESS.

Gaines [illegible]
Stanton [illegible]

CONVENTION.

Marshall, W. O. C. [illegible]
Brooks, Brian [illegible]
Kirk, Ewan [illegible]

LEGISLATURE.

Doniphan, W. [illegible]
Pearl, W. [illegible]
Hamilton, D. [illegible]

TENTH DISTRICT.—The returns from all the counties give R. H. Stanton a majority of 498. The official vote may slightly change the majority.

MERCER—OFFICIAL

CONGRESS.

*Jno. B. Thompson, (W.) [illegible]

CONVENTION.

Thos. P. Moore, (P. S.) [illegible]
Jno. A. Tomlinson, (P. S.) [illegible]
Jas. Taylor, (E.) [illegible]

SENATE.

Wm. Davies, (D.) [illegible]
Jos. Haskins, (D.) [illegible]

LEGISLATURE.

*Wm. A. Hooe, (D.) [illegible]
*No opposition.

Election returns at close of last day in Rockcastle and Laurel counties.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Daniel Breck, for Congress [illegible]
John P. Morton do [illegible]
Breck's majority [illegible]
J. P. Bruce, for Senate [illegible]
J. Jackson [illegible]
Bruce's majority [illegible]
John A. Moon, for Delegate 410
J. Newcum, do [illegible]
G. P. Brown, do [illegible]

LAUREL COUNTY.

Moon [illegible]
Newcum [illegible]
Brown [illegible]
Newcum's majority [illegible]

J. Langford is elected as Representative by a majority of 950 or 1000 votes over T. J. Conelson.

☞ In addition to the intelligence published heretofore in our paper, the following returns we find in the Frankfort Yeoman:

Delegates to the Convention.

ANDERSON—George W. Kavanaugh. L.
BOYLE—A. Gallatin Talbott. W.
BRACKEN—William C. Marshall. W.
BARREN—John T. Rogers (W.) and Alfred Trigg L.
BATH—James M. Nesbitt. L.
CAMPBELL—John W. Tibbatts. L.
CARROLL and GALLATIN—John T. Robinson. L.
CLARKE—Andrew J. Hood. W.
FLEMING—Martin P. Marshall (W) and Samuel Garfield L.
HARRISON—Lucius B. Desha and Hugh Newell. L.
LEWIS—Larkin J. Proctor. W.
LINCOLN—John L. Ballinger. W.
MADISON—Squire Turner and William Chenault. W.
MEADE—Thos. J. Goff. W.
MONTGOMERY—Richard Apperson. W.
OLDHAM—William D. Mitchell. L.
OWEN—J. Howard Todd. W.
PULASKI—Milford Elliot. L.
TODD—Francis M. Bristow. W.
WARREN—Chasteen T. Dunavan. W.
WOODFORD—John L. Waller. W.

Legislature.

WASHINGTON and MARION—William Medley. L.
ANDERSON—Thos. Hanks. L.
BOYLE—Gabriel S. Caldwell. W.
BRACKEN—Joseph Doniphan. W.
CLARKE—Gen. Hart. W.
FRANKLIN—James Monroe. W.
JESSAMINE—Joseph C. Christopher. W.
LEWIS— —— Fitch. L.
MONTGOMERY—William F. White. W.
MASON—Emory Whitaker (L) and William C. McCarthy. W.
NICHOLAS—James P. Metcalfe. L.
OWEN—J. C. Glass. L.
SCOTT—D. Howard Smith. W.

FROM PRINCETON.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

PRINCETON, KY., Aug. 10, 1849.

EDITOR COURIER—Sir—I take pleasure in sending you the returns of our polls, with that of some few other counties around us:

Caldwell county, Willis B. Machen, democrat and pro-slavery, 1039; Livingston Lindsay, Whig and emancipationist, 438—Machen's majority 601.

For the Legislature, Robert A. Patterson, Whig, 792; W. W. Throckmorton, Whig, 402, W. B. Acre, Loco, 16—Patterson's majority 390.

In Christian county, Johnson 1001, Peyton 601 for Congress. For Convention N. E. Gray, Whig, 1062; J. D. Morris, Loco, 980; F. G. Montgomery, Whig, 763; E. A. Brown, Whig, 380. Legislature, D. W. Harrison, Whig, 959; E. Wooldridge, Whig, 1019; R. W. Leavill, Whig, 372; W. B. Parker, Loco, 609.

In Trigg county, Alfred Boyd, Loco, (brother of Lynn,) beats C. D. Bradley, Whig, 150 votes for Convention, and Stanly Thomas, Whig, beats Landers, Loco, 27 votes for the Legislature. In Crittenden county, H. R. D. Coleman, democrat and pro-slavery, is elected over A. M. Gunsa, Whig and emancipation. Marble, Whig, probably elected to the Legislature: he was ahead first day.

In Livingston county, Cowper, democrat, is elected over Dallam, whig, to the convention.

In Hopkins county, Arnold, democrat, elected over Miller to the Legislature, and Bradley, democrat, over Towns, whig, to the Convention. He is a shut clause man and out.

The notorious (Snelson) Boyd is elected to Congress in this district, of course—no opposition, nor will he ever have as long as he chooses to run—Democrats all afraid of him, and Whigs dare not.

Our own delegate to the Convention is a warm pro-slavery man, and is in favor of the open clause on all subjects 'except slavery,' (Oh Democracy!) and is in favor of the homestead exemption law. His opponent, Lindsay, was brought out by the Emancipationists on the Frankfort platform but through misrepresentations, charges of abolition, &c., he has been beaten. Yet we consider that we have triumphed in some degree, as his opponents declared he would not get 50 votes when he first came out. If the election had been a month or two off, he would probably have been elected, as he gained from every speech he made.

Yours, P.

CURIOSITY.—We were shown the other day by Mr. Vest of this town, a decided natural curiosity in the shape of a live chicken with four legs and feet, or rather three perfect legs and feet and one leg or arm, and a foot like a hand with four fingers. It cannot live as it had no passage through it. In other respects it was a perfectly developed chicken.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

[Arrival] of the America.

BOSTON, August 9, A. M.

[...] last night we commenced r[eceiving] [the fol]lowing dispatch, which we finishe[d] [...] two this morning:

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ST. JOHNS, August 7, 12 M.

[The steamsh]ip America from Liverpool, Ju'y [...] at Halifax at 12 o'clock this mornin[g] [...] from Paris to the 26th, and Londo[n] [to the] 27th July. The America will be [...] [at a] late hour on Thursday evening.

England.

[A] large and enthusiastic meeting has been hel[d] [at] London to express the public sympathy with the [eff]orts now being made by the Hungerians, for the achievement of their Independence, and urgin[g] upon the English ministry the recognition of th[e] Government de facto. It is mentioned that a Qu[a]ker moved the first resolution, which proved th[at] the friends of Hungary appreciated their situation. Some speakers, instead of mincing their expressions of sympathy, proposed to aid the Hungarians by taking arms against Austria. The scene which ensued baffles all description. The whole assemblage rose as one man and gave a war yell with tremendous force. The petition adopted by the meeting has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary.

France.

Serious division exists in the ranks. A majority of the Legislative Assembly—legitimatists—determined to recede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists and form a separate party. Articles which of late appeared in the Legitimatists organs, show the tendency of faction on the part of the Duc de Bordeaux; and to give token of the existence of an extensively organised Legitimatist conspiracy, it is said that the troops ordered to embark for Italy, which order was countermanded after the announcement of the surrender of Rome, are now to embark for their original destination.

The French Government received a telegraphic dispatch dated 23d July, announcing the surrender of the fortress Rastadt. Prince Prussia entered Rastadt at the head of two regiments of Austrian and Bohemian troops. Accounts are confused and contradictory. It is admitted that the treacherous band in Crotia of Jellachich had been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem. It appears Bem crossed the Frouse cantons with 50,000 men, took the encampment of the Croats by storm, and after a series of conflicts which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwardein and evacuate Belaka. The troops of the Ban dispirited by the defeat and diminished by sickness, made no headway against those who marched south. The Imperialists fear that Bem will enter Servia and Bonia. Ben has been driven over the Danube into Servia. The Servian Chief Kinck Knanim, has been forced to leave his position at Titil. Gen. Hayman has gone with the third division to the support of Ban. Bem entered Zombor amidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of one hundred thousand men.

In a bulletin from Prince Paskwich, published in the Weiner Zeitung, he gives his version of the sharp action which occurred on the 7th, at or near Waitzen, between Georgey and the Austrian Generals Sass and Ramberg. The bulletin states that on the 15th July, the Hungarians marched upon Waitzen, then occupied by a Russian regiment, which, according to former orders, fell back as the enemy advanced. At night, Georgey occupied a strong position before Waitzen, his army estimated at 43,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. He was attacked by the advance guard of Russians, under Sass, but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts made to dislodge him. The cannonade on both sides was severe. The Hungarian cavalry executed violent charges upon the Russian outposts.

On the 16th the main body of the Russian army was brought up, and on the 17th the main body attacked Waitzen. Notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town with the loss of two standards, two cannon, and 500 prisoners. In the course of pursuit it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged, and that the main army left that city. The Russians finally succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembiski's army. He eventually fell back upon Waitzen. The body of the Russian army meanwhile came from Rembree, and its strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear, by which means on the 15th a great battle took place, which ended in the defeat of Dembiski's army, while Georgey had taken his forces to the North, and not to Comorn as was generally believed. It is thought Georgey will turn off to the East and march to Ray.

The Austrian Commander-in-chief had advanced with his main army to Pesth, leaving his main division in the island of Holk, and the division under Gen. Graff and Schleck are on either bank of the Danube to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn under the military rule of Ondinot.

Order and general tranquility prevails at Rome. All public acts are rendered in the name of the Pope. His holiness still continues at Gaeta, but beyond the fact that he will remain there until the accouchment of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said he will afterwards proceed to Rome in the full possession of both temporal and spiritual authority.

It is not stated how the French Army is to be paid, but it is stated that Russia has agreed to lend his holiness ten millions without interest—the principal at the rate of half a million annually. The American Consul at Rome had not resumed his functions since the outrage committed on his place and family by the French soldiers. The Consul after strongly protesting against the indignity, withdrew.

Garibaldi was at Oieta, on the 17th, and levied a tribute of £2,000 on the inhabitants; after which he took up his position in the neighborhood of Fichali. The people were collecting in different parts of the country and forming bands of armed men, with the design of joining Garibaldi.

Additional Foreign News

Later intelligence by courier to the electric telegraph, states that the Vienna papers protest it evident that unless some diversion was made in the Ban's favor in the South he must be completely crushed by the Hungarian army. The Ban had been driven back to Rumas. The rout of his army appears complete. The whole frontier towards Gallacia swarms with Hungarian irregular troops. The Northern Russian army has been completely outwitted by Georgy. The latest news from Transylvania is favorable to the Hungarians.

The London Herald says that rumors prevailed on the Paris Bourse that England and France had agreed to make joint efforts to put a stop to further hostilities in Hungary, through mediation, and that the rumor was taken up with satisfaction. The impression prevails very strong in Paris that the Russians will repent the invasion. The effects of Georgy's splendid movements in breaking through the allied armies will have an immense influence.

A dispatch dated Geneva 22d states that the French squadron set sail from Toulon to Gaeta to convey the Pope to Civita Vecchia.

The Kolner Zeiting publishes the following Bulletin:

BRISTRITZ, June 26th.—We have taken Bristritz to-day. No defence was made—they retreated—I will pursue them to-morrow.

BRISTRITZ, June 29th.—I have beaten the Russians—my outposts are at Backendenf. My maiden army fought seven hours with the Russian's horse, and drove them back.

P. S. My troops have entered Balendorff.

BEM.

BISTRITZ, July 2d.—I have for the fourth time advanced to Bistritz by way of Gross-sajo and Verahelly. I hold the enemy in the defile of Bone without having had occasion to claim assistance of our troops at Karlsburg. BEM.

Commercial Summary.

LIVERPOOL, July 28th.

Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no new feature requiring particular remark.—Trade prospects generally, continue to improve, rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and Cotton and Woollen Goods fair. Business is going forward.—There has been a moderate but steady business going forward in the produce market at full prices. The Money market is steady. American Stocks have continued firm. U. S. 6 per cents., 109½; Pennsylvania 5's 81a82.

Cotton—Fair Upland 5¼d; Mobile 5¼d; Fair Orleans 6d and middling qualities 4¾d per pound.

CORN MARKET.—The current value is as follows: Western Canal per bbl 22a25s 11d; Philadelphia 23a25s; Baltimore 24a24s 6d; Ohio 25a26s; Sour 22s 6da23s; Wheat 5s 4da6s 4d for United States Red; White and Mixed 6s 2d a 7s 8d.

Corn is in less request at 29a30 for white and yellow. Meal 15s 16s 6d. Provisions are in good demand and Pork is firm, but sales are limited; Bacon is inactive request; fine Eastern 38a41s; Western ranging from 25a30. Shoulders bring from 17 to 28s; there is steady demand for Lard and prices have advanced 6d to 1s per cwt. The accounts continue satisfactory for Cotton and manufactures from the manufacturing districts; also, in Cotton and Woollen goods a fair business is doing.

Arrival of the Steamer Falcon from Chagres.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.

The Falcon arrived last night from Chagres with 45 passengers, and $175,000 in gold dust. The rainy season had commenced. Much sickness prevailed in Chagres. The captain of the Falcon reports that he saw a wreck ashore at Providence Island, supposed to be the propeller Col. Stanton, from this port for Chagres. The Falcon does not bring us any news from San Francisco later than that already received by the Crescent City. The statement that General Smith had taken refuge on a ship from Mobile is false. Real estate at San Francisco is enormously high. A hotel named the "Parker House" rents for $95,000 per year.—Former accounts from the gold regions, which came through Mexican sources, is false. Accounts from the mining regions are very favorable. The ship Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, was burned to the water's edge at San Francisco. Gen. [Riley] has summoned a convention to meet at Mo[nterey] on the first of S[eptember], to form a plan of government. There were 40 or 60 cargoes of goods remaining unsold at San Francisco, though immense quantities of gold have been found at the mines, and they are considered as inexhaustible.

The merchants at San Francisco are doing a fine business. They charge 10 per cent. for selling and guarding merchandise consigned to them.

[The] health of San Francisco is good. The gambling houses are all closed on Sunday, and labor of all kinds suspended. Four churches have already been built. The suburbs of the city have the appearance of a tented field, and San Francisco that of a beleagured town, there being at least 2,000 cloth tents, large and small, belonging to companies and individuals standing in the vicinity. At the mines lynch law reigns supreme. Sailors are scarce, and wages are from $100 to $200 per month. Carpenters command any rate of wages they may demand.

Heavy Defalcation---Bank of Missouri defrauded out of $120,000---Later from Chihuahua and New Mexico---The Palmyra Shooting affair, &c.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.

On Saturday last there was a discovery of a deficit in the Bank of Missouri amounting to $120,700. The discovery has caused some excitement, though the solvency of the bank is not affected. On Friday evening, a heavy draft was presented by Page & Bacon, in paying which, the teller resorted to some boxes containing foreign coin.—The boxes, together with others, had been laid aside for recoinage of contents, but the keys to the vault containing American gold, having been temporarily misplaced, these were resorted to.—On opening the first box, a bag of ten thaler pieces was missed; from another, a bag of Sovereigns was gone; and the teller gave information to the President, and the directors were assembled Saturday, when it was discovered that from 33 boxes coin, which had all been counted and sealed up last March, amounting to $120,700, had been abstracted. Only the foreign gold has been counted so far, but a thorough examination will be had to-day, and it is thought the defalcation will not be found materially greater. Suspicion resting on the late paying teller, Nathaniel Childs, Jr., he was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $30,000 until Wednesday, when further investigation will be made. Bail was furnished, but the accused is not permitted to leave his residence. He has heretofore been universally esteemed, and was at the head of the Sabbath schools, and has always been an officer of the bank since its foundation.

An arrival from Chihuahua of June 4th, states that the Indians were very hostile in that region, murdering the Mexicans and Americans wherever they could find an opportunity. The Governor has raised and sent out a party to meet the enemy, offering $50 for every scalp taken. The Indians have entirely laid waste the State of Sonora, but the Government is doing nothing. They have entirely desolated the region around El Paso, driving off the stock and killing the inhabitants. This arrival came by Santa Fe, but brings nothing later from that place. Some U. S. troops were met on the Si Marone, among whom there was some cholera. The cholera had scourged the Indians of the Arkansas dreadfully, and many hundreds had died. Intelligence from Palmyra, Mo., states that much feeling exists against Wise, who shot Hart for supposed seduction of his wife. He was under examination Saturday, but the result has not transpired. Sixteen letters were to be read as having passed between Hart and Mrs. Wise. There is a rumor, however, that some of those to Hart are from Mrs. Porterfield, of "Ned Buntline" notoriety.—They are said to be rich. Mrs. Wise's miniature was found in Hart's trunk. The slaughter of Hart was done in a most terrible manner—he was literally cut to pieces and when dying was derided and cursed by Wise.

Incendiaryism---Cholera among the Indians---Later from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.

Five incendiary attempts were made yesterday, to burn the city. One was by firing the steamer Whirlwind, but by a timely discovery the boat was saved. The other attempts were in the Northern part of the city, two of which were in lumber yards. The city is infested by thieves, who threaten to destroy. An extra police force is talked of. Angus Boggs, of Independence, writes that 300 Camanche Indians died of cholera on the Arkansas. The rest have dispersed, and gone south. These were the Indians who were feared by the traders. The St. Joseph Gazette publishes a letter from Dr. Edgar, of the army, at Fort Laramie. There had been 45 cases and 7 deaths there of cholera. The health of emigrants was improving. They had thrown away much property to facilitate their march; wagons costing $135. sold for $5. Mr. Roe, an emigrant from Wisconsin; was murdered while hunting on the Platte by Sioux Indians.—The steamer Laurel bound for the Illinois river, sunk opposite the month of Wood river a few days since.

☞ The trial in the "Abduction Case," at New Orleans, was still progressing on the 2d. The Crescent says:

The testimony for the prosecution in the Rey affair has been closed, and we are now prepared to decide on the performance of the promises which were made some days ago as to the proof of the Spanish Consul's guilt. One with charges was thus formally and directly made:

"We now distinctly charge that Carlos de Espana, Consul of her Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda of Spain, did feloniously and wickedly procure, by the payment of large sums of money, several individuals in this city to conspire with him to abduct the person of Juan Francisco Rey, with the intention of placing said Rey under Spanish jurisdiction, which intention they carried out by chartering or engaging the schooner Mary Ellen, at an enormous rate to proceed thither under the control of Capt. McConnell, who cleared at the Custom-house, the better (we believe) to deceive, for the port of St. Thomas."

The men who gave this information wished, it seems, to fill up his leisure moments during the summer with a hoax which throws the great "Pillow hoax," completely into the shade.

It has been stated throughout this affair, that Rey ran away from Cuba for a political offence.—The fact is that he committed a breach of trust, and was an accessory in an attempt to break jail. All the political feeling which has been got up in favor of Rey is a fraud upon public sympathy.—An effort has been made to enlist our political feelings in behalf of a man who betrayed his employers, and was in turn forsaken by the men he had served at the risk of his life and character.

From the Louisville Courier.

Fight with the Indians.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a French gentleman, formerly of this city, to his relatives residing here.—The letter bears date Fort Laramie, June 16th, 1849:—

You will be, perhaps, astonished at receiving this unexpected letter, but you will be more so when you peruse its contents, and learn what has happened during so short a time. It is well said that "man proposes and God disposes," and when one has barely escaped with life, he may consider himself very happy.

To proceed then with my adventure:—

I left St. Joseph, as stated in my last letter, written from that place. For nearly 100 miles from there we made a good journey, though not without the loss of 7 men. This is not to be wondered at, for the road is strewn with provisions thrown out there from the overloaded wagons, besides the carcasses of horses, and bodies only half buried. All this combined with the intense heat and bad water, was enough to give the cholera to a horse.

After traveling 150 miles further, our company, which at its departure was 52 strong, found itself reduced to 28. Here falling in with another company in a similar plight, we united with them to protect ourselves against the Iowa Indians, who from time to time allowed themselves, and we once more numbered 60 men. We had been made aware by the wagons pierced by bullets, which we found on the road, as well as by the graves, that the company in advance of us had been attacked. Proceeding on we had a favorable journey till within 200 miles of Fort Laramie, having lost only 10 men, when, towards evening, and during a storm, we found ourselves assailed by the Indians. These we repulsed, killing a number of them, whom they carried off. I knew, however, that they had only drawn off to attack us again in greater force. I now requested the command to be given to me, at the first attack, and that I should be allowed to act according to my judgment, which was agreed to. I immediately sent off after night one wagon loaded with the females and children, some provisions, and as much baggage as could be carried, with an escort of 4 men, towards Fort Laramie. On the morrow, about the break of day, we discovered the Indians advancing on us. Their number was very great. They yelled and came directly upon us. You may imagine how I felt. There were some who wished to save themselves, but I obliged them to remain, and gave orders that they should barricade themselves behind the wagons, from which they could a fire with their guns, and not to loose courage. The firing commenced on both sides, and every discharge of ours brought down its man. For half an hour we kept them at bay, but notwithstanding, they continued to close in with us more and more, and we could not hold out against their numbers. We were obliged to abandon our ground but not till we had killed some 100 Indians. We had but 13 killed and 9 wounded, of whom 6 so dangerously that they could not follow us. Two fell at my side, and I had my hat pierced by a bullet which only grazed my hair.—Finally, we loosened each one a mule and took to flight towards Fort Laramie, 200 miles distant, leaving to the Indians everything besides. Two days after we fell in with the wagon which I had despatched ahead, and after 7 days reached Fort Laramie, where I now am.

At this time, of those who arrived with me, some are going to return home with a train which is about starting for Fort Leavenworth, 700 miles from here, and by this train I send forward my letter."

INDIANS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The Star of the 21st says that the post rider between Rio Grande city and Corpus Christi was pursued by Indians on his last trip, and narrowly escaped; also, that a party of traders from Guerrero, five in number, on their way to Corpus Christi, with a number of pack mules, were attacked by the Indians near a place called the Presenos, about sixty miles from Corpus Christi, and one of the party killed, another mortally wounded, and the whole of their caballada taken. The wounded man died before he could be brought in. A party of Indians was seen near the Alasan on the 18th inst., by some of the Mexicans employed on Col. Kinney's rancho.—They were supposed to be down there for the purpose of stealing horses and [...]

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the President of the U. States.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression, by our citizens, upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty of obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct.—An enterprise to invade the territories of friendly nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of the nation, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the U. S.

By the President of the U. S.

Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Sec'ty of State.

WASHINGTON, August 14th.

The Washington Republic, of this morning, says the above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President at Harrisburg. Information has been for some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union, that money to a considerable amount has been contributed, that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

Col. Benton and his Appeal.

The Whig papers of Missouri, pretty generally, have been neutral in the Benton and Jackson controversy now waging in that State, and have expressed a disposition to remain hands off in the contest. The St. Louis New Era, an excellent Whig paper, dissents from the general opinion, and gives, in our view of the matter, good and sufficient reasons for its dissent. We give two or three extracts from the New Era's article:

The issue presented by Col. Benton in this controversy is, first, opposition to the extension of any more slave territory; secondly, opposition to Calhoun and his Southern allies, the practical effect of whose principles would inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union; and thirdly, opposition to the principles avowed in the resolutions of instruction passed by a mere majority of our last Legislature.

From those instructions Col. Benton has appealed to the *whole people* of the State of Missouri, whose assent or dissent he asks, that he may conduct himself accordingly as one of the Senators in Congress from this State. If, then, there was no question of principle whatever involved in this controversy, the very fact that one of our Senators has *asked* of his constituents, without distinction of party, their views as to certain great measures, to come up for action at the next session, would, of itself, require at the hands of the Whig press a free and candid expression of opinion. If this expression is not given, and Col. Benton should act and vote in opposition to the views entertained by our political friends, with what propriety could any of us raise our voices against him? * * *

Viewing the subject in this light, we have never hesitated in complying with the request of one of our Senators by expressing ourselves, first, as decidedly opposed to the extension of slavery another inch under any circumstances whatever; secondly, as being equally hostile against the sectional and disorganizing policy of Mr. Calhoun and all who approximate his views; and lastly, as against the spirit and tone of the resolutions of the last Missouri Legislature, which we regard as derogatory to the character of the State, and at war with the peace and permanency of our institutions. [...] Colonel Benton in opinion as regards all these three propositions, it by no means follows that we thereby become a partisan of his, and are under any obligation to support him in any other measure, political or local, that he may advocate or favor. * * There is but two sides to each proposition, a right and a wrong. No half house can be or has been constructed. And we do not believe, upon reflection, that a Whig paper in Missouri can be found that will refuse to say to Col. Benton whether he is right or wrong in the course he is pursuing. We believe him *to be right*, and so believing, bid him God speed in his mission through the State.

From Chagres---Later from California.

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, commander, from Chagres, arrived at N. Orleans on the 4th. She left Chagres on the 29th ultimo, making the run in six days and eleven hours. The F. brings $170,000 in gold dust, to various consignees in New York, and a large mail. There were seven hundred persons at Panama, awaiting transportation to San Francisco.

From a gentleman who came passenger on the Falcon the New Orleans papers learn the following particulars:

The stories of Gen. Smith having to go on board a vessel of war, in consequence of a trouble with the residents, is all false. Gen. Smith was [...] well, universally respected and very popular. The health of San Francisco was good, and the inhabitants of the town much more orderly and quite than could be anticipated. The gambling-houses are all closed on Sundays, and works of all kinds suspended, although labor is worth $10 to $15 per day.

There were four churches already built, and another was expected soon to arrive there. There were about two thousand cloth tents about the town. The Americans residing in the city were mostly highly respectable. Occasionally there was some slight difficulty between the Americans and the Malays. The market was overstocked with goods—dry goods and clothing selling for less than in the States. Houses and lumber were very high, and sold readily. A house that in the States cost $400, and was forty by twenty feet, would sell for $2,500, and would cost $700 to put it up. There were fifty or sixty cargoes of goods remaining unsold at San Francisco. Gold was plently; large quantities of it were coming in every day.—It was selling $15 per ounce for cash, or $16 in goods. The quantity of gold was considered inexhaustible. There were no troops in San Francisco, and none were needed.

On the 1st of August a convention was to be called and delegates chosen to form a territorial government, and request admission into the Union.—There is a city government already established.

The health at the mines is bad, much fever and chills prevailing.

The merchants at San Franciaco were doing a fine business. They charged 10 per cent commission for selling and guaranteeing.

Sailors were very scarce and wages were from $100 to $200 per month. Almost every sailor that arrives, run away to the mines and works awhile, but soon returns to San Francisco, takes a spree, and spends his money.

There were about one hundred vessels lying at San Francisco without crews. There would more specie be sent to the United States by the next English steamer.

[From the Alta California, June 28.]

Burning of Ship Philadelphia in the Harbor of San Francisco.—The extraordinary spectacle of a burning vessel was witnessed in our harbor on Sunday morning last, and a fine large ship entirely consumed. The Philadelphia was 543 tons register, hailed from New York, and was under charter by Messrs. Howland Aspinwall, of that city. She was insured for $15,000 and was to have sailed on the 1st July for Manilla, via the Sandwich islands.

Oregon.—Intelligence up to the 15th inst. has been received from Oregon, per U. S. propeller Massachusettes, commander Wood, which arrived in this harbor on the 20th inst. An election of delegate to Congress had been held, and the Hon S. R. Thurston chosen by a majority of seventy votes above all other candidates.

Gov. Lane has divided the Territory into judicial districts, and assigned the judges their respective circuits. District No. 1, to Judge Bryant; District No. 2, to Judge Pratt; District No. 3, no judge appointed. An election for members to a Territorial Legislative Council had taken place, but no time of meeting named.

Indian difficulties had been rife in the region about Nisqually, and one American had been killed, but every thing is now quiet, Gov. Lane having visited that quarter.

Information had been received at Santa Fe, of the death of seven out of nine men belonging to a party, destined for California, under the direction of Mr Green Marshall. They were attacked on the 20th March, by 200 Apache Indians, on the Rio Gila. They killed 25 or 30 Indians, and the remainder fled. Mr. Marshall and Robert Ward were literally cut to pieces, but managed to save their lives and get to Guasavas. For fourteen days, they had to subsist on what they could pick up on the road.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Walkulla (Florida) Times, of the 30th ult., gives the following details of the massacre at Pease Creek, before briefly alluded to, (called Charlotte harbor):—

The Hon. Mr. Magbee, from Tampa, bearer of despatches to Gov. Mosely, arrived at St. Marks last night, and brings the following melancholy news:

Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., four Indians made their appearance at the Indian store located on Pease Creek, kept by a Mr. Payne.—They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed them that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported having large packs of trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper.

He, together with a Mr. Whidden and a Mr. McColven, went into the house to supper, and they had scarcely taken their seats at the table when the Indians fired through the door, killing Messrs. Payne and Whidden, and wounding Mc-Colven in the shoulder. McColven sprang to a gun, which deterred them long enough for his wife to catch up her child and rush from the house, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they ran, wounding him and her both in the legs. They secreted themselves in some palmettoes and escaped.

A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, on the 19th, by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the East is in confusion, the settlers leaving as fast as possible.

There is now not a doubt of this being a preconcerted movement of the Indians; and their evident plan is to carry on the worst kind of war—a guerilla war.

It is reported that a family was killed near Fort Dade, on Saturday night. This wants confirmation.

The following additional is from the Tallahassee Sentinel, of July 31:—

Gov. Moseley has received from Maj. Morris, commanding at Tampa, copies of despatches sent to the War Department. These express an opinion against a general rising by the Indians, and suggests the probability that the outrages detailed above were committed by the same party which attacked the citizen at Indian river.

Maj. Morris had despatched a small command to Pease Creek to learn the correctness of the rumors.

We understand that the Governor has issued a requisition for another company of volunteers, to proceed to Tampa, in charge of 300 stand of arms for the use of that post. A company commanded by Capt. Wm. Fisher, Jr., has already been raised and will be dispatched, we understand, to the scene of the first murder.

SCENES AT SARATOGA.—BISHOP HUGHES AND HENRY CLAY.—It was intimated this morning that Bishop Hughes was expected to minister in the Catholic Church, which was thereupon well filled with an unusual audience, including Mr. Clay and his son, who walked there unaccompanied, and without much observation. After a brief service at the altar by the Priest, the Bishop took a seat on the platform in front, and read the conversation of our Savior with the women of Samaria, giving particular emphasis to that passage in the report of it by the Apostle John, in which she was told that God was a Spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and truth. In thus ingeniously seizing upon one of the most striking arguments of ante-episcopal divines, it was his purpose to show that the terms of the conversation take for granted an altar and a sacrifice—divinely appointed forms and means—and essential to divine worship. Every passage indicated the operation of a superior mind, deeply moved, yet always capable of mastering its own enthusiasm. It was, in truth, a most able vindication of some fundamental tenets of episcopacy, which, if it did not wholly convince the understanding, at least won the admiration of the audience. I fancied that Mr. Clay, who listened with apparently wrapt attention, fully participated in the general feeling of applause. Before the concluding services were over, and while the Bishop and Priests were kneeling, Mr. Clay, being apparently unwell, was conducted through the chancel into the outer door of the vestry room by Dr. Bedford and his son. After a short pause he was conducted to his lodgings, somewhat overcome with the heat in a small and crowded house.

Cor. Newark Daily Adv.

SPRINKLING STREETS WITH SALT WATER.—The experiment of using brine of salt and water for sprinkling streets, had its origin in Syracuse, N. Y. If such a practice could be made consistent with the public purse, its benefits are so obvious, that it should be adopted. The Syracuse Star says:

"The experiment of watering the streets with salt water is working to a charm. It has a two-fold effect. First it renders the atmosphere somewhat more pure, and destroys the effects of the decomposing matter thrown out. This alone is a great object gained; but in the second place, the use of the salt water lays the dust effectually, and prevents it from being moved by the wind even after the sun has evaporated the moisture. The salt forms a sort of mortar of the dust, and keeps it in a compact form. This will be seen more particularly by examining Willow street, through which the teamsters have been carting gravel to the mill pond site. Before it was tried, the dust was ankle deep, and with every gust filled the houses, now it is a thick dry paste, and immovable."

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Southron of the 3d says:

"The rains still continue, with occasional intermissions, every day. Pearl river is out of its banks, and has literally "taken to the woods." It is now higher than it was at any time during the winter or spring, and affords splendid navigation for a medium class of steamboats. We notice, from our exchanges, that all the other streams in the State are equally swollen. The effect of these continued showers upon the cotton crop must be disastrous in the extreme. They have greatly impeded the progress of travel, particularly in those sections of the State where the rivers and creeks are not properly bridged. In the meantime, the health of Jackson and the surrounding country was never better than at present."

The cholera is thought to have disappeared at all the towns on the upper rivers. Some that were sorely afflicted a few weeks since are now reported entirely healthy, and the officers of boats down from the Illinois, Upper Mississippi and Missouri, yesterday inform us that at no town or landing on either stream did they hear of a solitary case. At Hermann, Jefferson City, Glasgow, and other towns on the Missouri where the disease proved quite fatal, health is again restored, and most of the inhabitants have returned to their avocations.

St. Louis Repub.

FROM THE YELLOWSTONE.—The steamer Tamerlane, from the month of Yellowstone river, reached port at a late hour on Wednesday evening. The Tamerlane reached the mouth of Yellowstone river on the 21st of July. She remained there but two or three days, when she commenced her return to this city.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Indians, who are at continual war with each other. A few days previous to the Tamerlane's arrival at the Groseventrea village, about twelve hundred Sioux had attacked it, but they were repulsed. The gentleman having charge of the American Fur Company's Fort fired his cannon upon the attacking party, which had excited their anger, both against the whites and the Groseventres. They have threatened to return with their full force and exterminate them.

There has been much cholera among the Indians on the Platte, and numbers have died.

St. Louis Reveille, 10th.

THE CUBA ENTERPRISE.—We find the following in the St. Louis Republican, of Sunday last:

The papers of New Orleans are silent about a movement that is going on in that city, which has, if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a military movement against some neighboring country, and is, for this reason, contrary to our laws. It is stated to us, that a company of fifteen hundred men is being enrolled in that city, who are to serve for twelve months, and to be paid $1000 each, for the year. They are told that they are to fight, but have not been informed against whom their warfare is to be directed. It is said half a million of dollars are on deposit in the Canal Bank to use on the enterprise. Nearly the full compliment of men has been obtained, and it is probable that developments will soon be made as to the design of the expedition.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—The Forsyth (Ga.) Bee of the 25th ult., records a suicide of an unusual character. A person by the name of Sutton having, against his wife's remonstrance, purchased a grog shop at Van Buren, which led him into bad habits, and caused him to resolve upon removing his family to that town, Mrs. Sutton came to the desperate resolution of destroying herself and children rather than comply with his wishes; and, with that view on the night of the 20th ult., when herself, her two children, and a negro girl were in the house, she fastened the doors, and set it on fire. The oldest child and negro girl made their escape, but the mother and youngest child perished in the flames.

NANKIN CLOTH.—Most, if not all, the Nankin now sold in our markets, is of American fabric. It is manufactured from Nankin cotton, grown in Georgia, and is spun and woven at the Lonsdale Mills, in Rhode Island. The culture of Nankin cotton was introduced to this country by the late John Forsyth, formerly minister to Spain, afterwards Secretary of State, under the administration of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It is now grown in large quantities by many of the planters of Georgia, and commands a ready sale at high prices. Mr. Forsyth procured the seed from the American Consul at Canton, and at the outset the project of growing it in this country was deemed wild and chimerical. It is of a darker hue than the China article and not as handsome.

It has been announced that several vessels built on the lakes, would sail for California through the St. Lawrence. On application to the Governor General of Canada for permission to pass a vessel down the river, that functionary positively refused his assent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says: "It is the custom of the Parisian press to pay the most eminent political and literary writers by the *line*—as the London newspapers do the scribblers of horrible murders and dreadful accidents. Alexander Dumas has received as much as 1 franc, or even 1 franc 10 cents a line. Marast, of the *National*, used to get 10 sous (a shade less than 5d)."

NOBILITY DYING OUT.—*Galignani's Guide*, (a French pamphlet) says that nearly all the old Parisian families are extinct—all the old nobility—and there are not a thousand persons who can reckon their ancestors as far back as Louis XIII.

Mr. Cobden says that Russia has an army on paper without a commissariat, a navy without sailors, and a military chest without a farthing in it.

Eighty Polish refugees have been ordered to quit Paris within twenty-four hours, and France in three days.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—It is stated that a Mr. Frankland has made a discovery of what he calls *ethyl*, or the base of ether; and it is thought that this base will tend to the elucidation of many involved questions connected with the phenomena of etherification, and will prove of great value to all chemists.

The London Patent Journal informs its readers that ivory can be rendered flexible by subjecting it to the action of hydrochloric acid, and that M. Charriere, of Paris, the distinguished instrument maker, is constantly in the habit of employing this process in his workmanship.

☞ Hon. Aylett Buckner is without doubt defeated in the Danville district. Caldwell's majority is reported to be quite large.

☞ Josiah Quincy, Jr., has been appointed President of the Vermont Central Railroad, at a salary of $10,000.

DISTANCE TO THE SOUTH PASS.—A table of distances to the South Pass is published in the last Glasgow Mo. Times. It begins at St. Joseph, and makes the whole distance 938 miles—"half way to the Bay of San Francisco, and this the worst half of the road."

☞ The St. Louis New Era says that, according to accounts received from above the *Hemp Crops* bids fair to be much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. In the estimation of competent judges there will be an average yield. In Platte county they have already commenced harvesting their hemp.

COTTON GOODS.—Exports of domestics from Boston for July, 4,547 bales and cases; value $196,416 20. Total value of exports since January $881,450 83; same time in 1848, $1,333,802 96.

☞ The county of Kenton, (Ky.) says a Cincinnati paper, is authorized by the recent election, to subscribe $50,000 to the Covington and Lexington Railroad. This will make the neat sum of $150,000 by the city of Covington and county of Kenton, with the neat little sum of $200,000 raised by individual subscriptions making in all $350,000.

☞ Eight paper mills at Newton Lower Falls have stopped operations for want of water power, the streams having fallen so low in consequence of the drouth.

On Mr. Jefferson being presented at the French Court, some eminent functionary said to him—"You replace Dr. Franklin, Sir?" "I *succeed* Dr. Franklin," was the reply—"no man can *replace* him!"

The Chicago Tribune, learns from "reliable authority" that Gen. Cass "will resign his seat in the Senate during the ensuing winter. The Michigan Legislature having instructed him to vote for the Proviso, he purposes waiting until that question comes up, when he will make a great speech against the Proviso and Col. Benton, and then resign."

The Oriental and West India Steam Packet Company own forty steamers, which cost, upon the average, $250,000 each, aggregate cost $10,000,000. They employ 2,000 sailors, and have sixty foreign establishments connected with the service. Their expenses are $10,000,000 a year, of which only $2,209,000 is covered by their receipts from Government for carrying the mails. Ten thousand persons in Southampton are more or less connected with and dependent upon this company.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Among the thousands to whom Father Mathew administered the pledge in the Catholic churches, at Boston last week, was the Rev. Caleb Stetson, a Protestant, who received it with all the solemn ceremonies employed in the case of Catholics, at his own request. He said to Father Mathew that he could see no propriety in any person professing to be a christian recognizing the significance of the sign of the cross as an emblem of man's redemption.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At his residence in Anderson county on Monday, July 23, about 5 o'clock, P. M., JOHN MORGAN, Esq., in his 71st year.

He died of Cholera, the affects of which he had labored under for some eight days. He was a native of Virginia; but had resided for some forty years upon the farm upon which he died. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, a true friend, and a good neighbor. He was extensively known in Kentucky, and has left a large family and a great number of friends to mourn his loss.

DIED.—On Sunday the 22d day of July, about 7 o'clock, P. M., of Cholera, some twelve hours only after she was attacked, Mrs. JANE MORGAN, consort of John Morgan, Esq., in her 56th year.

She was a devoted wife, a kind mother, and lived a most exemplary life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She has left a family of seven children, and many friends and acquaintances to mourn her death.

The Shelby News will please copy the above obituaries.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The demand this week for these staples has been limited, and the market is quite dull. Sales last Thursday of 100 pieces Bagging and 60 coils Rope at 15½c and 7½c, six months time, interest and exchange added; a sale of 100 pieces and 100 coils at 16 and 7¾a8c, and sales 60 pieces and 60 coils on orders at 16 and 8c. The sales since then have not exceeded 600 pieces and coils, which were sold at the same quotations. The receipts this week amount to 1537 pieces and 1556 coils. The shipments were 660 pieces and 720 coils.—The stocks on hand are 6882 pieces and 9074 coils.

COAL AND WOOD—No prospect of receipts of Coal being entertained, holders have advanced their rates, and we quote retail sales of Pittsburgh at 14c. Sales of Wood from wagons at prices ranging from $1 40 to $2 25 per load.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—Prices have advanced, and the market is very lightly stocked. Light sales early in the week of Alabama Cotton at 8c; sales since at 9c, and a fair article is quoted at 10c. Receipts this week of 9 bales. Cotton Batting may be quoted at 8a8½c. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been made during the week in lots at 7, 8 and 9c for the assorted numbers.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The market is firm, and the advance at the first of the week is maintained. We quote sales through the week in lots at $5 50a$5 75; retail at $6 from stores. Stocks light with receipts of 870 bbls. Wheat is scarce and in demand, with sales at 95c a$1 05 per bushel. Retail sales of Corn at 35a38c from stores. Sales from wagons at 30a35c. Sales of Oats at 20a25c. Sales of Barley at 60c, with a good demand and little coming in.

DRY GOODS—The market is improving, and the stocks are unusually well varied, and well worthy the attention of country merchants. In woolen goods there is an advance, and the rapidly increasing advance in raw cotton will tend to enhance the rates of manufactured goods. Receipts this week 1,336 boxes, 234 bales, and 166 packages. We quote bleached cotton at 5a10c; unbleached 4½a8½c; ticks 9a14c.

GROCERIES—The stocks are reduced, as there are no receipts, and prices are enhanced, with considerable demand for the Cincinnati market. The sales, however, are light, as holders are demanding higher figures. Light sales of inferior Rio Coffee at 7½c; sales of choice Rio at 7¾c, and holders now asking 8c. Light sales of Java at 10½a12½c; Laguayra at 7a7½c. N. O. Sugar is firm at advanced rates, and we hear of of sales of 135 hhds at 4½a5 for fair qualities, and a sale of 30 hhds at 5½c. We quote sales by the barrel at 5a6¾. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars [...] numbers and quality. Havana Sugar, in boxes, we quote at 7a8c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 28a30c, with sales of 75 bbls at 34c, and retail sales at 35c. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 38a40c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6½a7c, for good lots. Receipts this week none. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock of good qualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to 5a5½c. Receipts none.

HEMP—We quote limited sales of dew-rotted Hemp from stores at $130 per ton. Receipts this week 212 bales.

TOBACCO—We remark a decided improvement in the market as regards receipts, sales and demand. The better grades, however, are scarce. We notice an advance on reviews this week of 50c to $1. The sales at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 65 hhds, which sold at the following rates: Firsts $4 60, $4 75, $5, $5 25, $5 50; Seconds $3 15, $4 50; Common $2 40a$3 10.—Sales at the Planters' warehouse of 17 hhds at prices ranging from $2 75 to $4 80.

VEGETABLES—Sales of 200 bbls Potatoes for shipment at $1a$1 05 per bbl. Sales of Onions at $1 40a$1 60 per bbl. Sales of Cabbage at $25a$28 per thousand.

WHISKY—The demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices have been uniform this week at 19½c for raw at the wharf. We quote rectified from stores at 19c. Receipts this week 789 bbls. We hear of sales of Peach Brandy from stores at 90ca$1. Holders of old peach are demanding $1a$1 25 per gallon. Common Brandy 26c per gallon French Brandy $1 25a$3 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The rates to New Orleans have advanced to 25a37c for pound freights—to Yazoo river none. Hay per ton $10; potatoes per bbl 62c. No shipments to Pittsburgh or St. Louis. To Nashville pound freights 30a40c. To Florence 50; bbls 75a80c. St. Louis 75c.

STOCKS—Sales at the New York Stock Exchange, August 7—$1600 U S 6s '62 111½; 1900 do 6s '67 115½; 1200 do 115½; 2000 Ky 6 105; 6000 Ind int imp 1847, 43; 6000 Penn 5 80⅞.

IRON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE—We quote regular sales of bar Iron at 3½ a 4 cents in lots; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3½c. We quote Tennessee Hot and Cold Blast Pig-metal at $22½a27½ per ton, with sales of 30 tons at $27. Ohio Iron is held at little higher rates. Nails—sales of Pittsburgh at 4 18-100a4½c, for the assorted numbers in light lots. Sales in round lots at 4a4 1-16c. The stock is fair with no receipts.—Tin plate we quote at $11 50 a $12 in light lots. Receipts this week — boxes. Light sales of Roofing Plate at $12 per box. Sales of Banca block Tin at 27a29c.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. H. DREW, Richmond, Va.
REV. J. DICKEY, Hainpin, Ills.
M. RYAN, Maysville, Ky.
Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky.
MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky.
J. M. MCKIM, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt.
BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.
J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.
GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.
C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y.
D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.
HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y.
BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.
H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.
Rev. HOOPER CREWS, Chicago Ill.
Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen, Ky.
WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.
WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.
ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.
P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

THE U. STATES DISPENSATORY.

JUST PUBLISHED—The Eighth Edition of WOOD & BACHE'S United States Dispensatory, with many improvements. For sale by BECKWITH & MORTON, 529 Main st. Maxwell's old stand.
Aug 18—tf

PROF. MILLER'S WORK ON HUMAN PARTURITION.

PRICE REDUCED TO $2 50. All orders should be addressed to BECKWITH & MORTON, At Maxwell's old stand.
Aug 18

LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

PRICE $3. Our country customers who failed to get a copy of the first edition, can now be sure of getting it by addressing BECKWITH & MORTON, 532 Main street.
Aug 18

Instruction in Singing and on the Piano-forte.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ begs to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that she has come to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her leisure hours to the instruction of a *few* ladies in Singing and on the Piano Forte. Further particulars can ascertained correctly only at her house, on Walnut street, fifth house east of the corner of First. Aug 4

TWO delightful rooms can be had with board, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, if application be made soon.
ALSO—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with or without rooms. [jy 21-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next under the direction of the following Faculty, viz:
Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.
Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The cost of a full course is $105, invariably in advance. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5. The Dissecting ticket $10 The Graduation Fee is $25. Boarding and lodging from $2 00 to $3 00 per week.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Lexington, Ky., July 21, 1849. 3m

PIANO-FORTES.—We have just received an invoice of Piano-Fortes, new and beautiful patterns, which in addition to our former stock, renders our assortment one of the most complete and varied ever offered to the Western public. We have now in store—
1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Piano-Forte;
1 plain do 7 do do;
2 extra finished do 6½ do do;
1 very superior do 6½ do do;
2 plain square tablet do 6½ do do;
2 round cornered do 6 do do;
2 Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Piano-Forte, with moulded legs;
2 flush tablet rosewood 6 octave Piano-Fortes, with moulded legs;
4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs;
1 finely finished mahogany 6 octave Piano-Forte;
1 plain square do 6 do do.
These Piano-Fortes are sold at New York manufacturers' prices and are warranted.
☞ Second hand Pianos bought, exchanged, and repaired.
☞ Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musical Instruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the largest assortment of sheet Music to be found in the West.
PETERS, WEBB & CO., Music and Book Dealers,
July 7—tf Next to Bank of Louisville.

S. E. STEARNS. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER.
PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL.
STEARNS & CO.
A LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on hand.
☞ WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, &c., sawed and dressed to order. COVINGTON, Ky.
June 28—tf

NOTICE TO TAILORS.
THE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to.
RUSSELL & STEARNS.
Cincinnati, January 20, 1849.—tf.

C. H. BARKLEY,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,
Lexington, Ky.
WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money [...] accounts, &c. &c. Charges moderate.
April 1, 1849 tf

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.
JOHN F. EAST.
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
No. 73, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,
jan 12—tf LOUISVILLE, Ky

NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY.
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is solicited.
WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Poplar Lumber.
Aug. 6—tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YARD.
MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH.
I KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest cash rates every description of Marble work. I will supply the trade with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per foot. Marble Mantles from $25 to $100. Italian furniture at $1 12½. Also the following articles wholesale and retail: Calcined Plaster of Paris, ground do. for manuring purposes, White Sand, Marble Dust for Soda Water, Fire Brick and Clay, Hydraulic Cement and common Lime. Persons wanting any of the above articles, either for city consumption or country custom, can be supplied. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.
EDGAR NEEDHAM.
N. B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slabs just received and for sale low. my10 d6w

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole.—Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its incalculable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

'TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.
The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:
This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.
In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dinsway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.
In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847.
JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING.
This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continue good, July, 1848.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1844.
MESSRS. SANDS.—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast.
I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.
Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by* SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, *as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*
Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.
NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan st.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.
This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the CHEAPEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all cutaneous diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.
It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nostrums and nostrum-venders,' that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—*Hartford Review.*

SORE THROAT.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:—
BAILLEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846.
MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA K. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS
This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character.—Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—*Baltimore Sun.*
The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged [illegible], Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:
WOBURN, Mass., March [illegible], 1846.
MESSRS. SANDS: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE; and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the EFFICACY and POWER of your valuable medicine.
I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; H. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia.; and by druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.
December 16, 1848—1yeow

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
ISAAC PUGH & Co.,
No. 118 Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.
Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf.

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,
PLANE MANUFACTURERS,
And Dealers in [...]
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Big Plane, 58, Third Street, near Main [...], Ky.

LITERARY EXAMINER.

Faith's Warning.

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

The vital elements of all things gifted
With promise or with truth,
By God's own hand benignantly are lifted
Into perennial youth.

O then, with gentle reverence, surrender
The wish to interfere,
Behold the miracle, devout and tender,
But enter not its sphere!

Childhood, with meek intelligence, appealing,
When guardians annoy,
As gush the sympathies its life revealing,
Asks freedom to enjoy.

Genius, by graceful waywardness, achieving
Its claim the boon to share,
A narrow doom in Fancy's world retrieving,
Expands untrammeled there.

The throes of nations plead that right be tested—
The Present grapple fairly with the Past,
For Liberty's pure zeal if unmolested,
Will triumph at the last.

Profane not Love in its divine seclusion;
If true, its hope is sure.
Born in weak hearts it is a chance illusion,
That vainly would endure.

For all things destined to survive, engender
Their own progressive life,
And Truth, forsaken by her last defender,
Yet conquers in the strife.

In its dim crypt of mould the seed implanted
Will germinate and spring,
Poised in her azure realm the lark undaunted
Excitingly will sing!

The prayer of wisdom in these later ages
Is for unchartered right
To turn, at will, her own elected pages,
With unimpeded sight.

To their own law abandon all things real,
Nor, with incessant care,
Strive to conform to thy perverse ideal
What God created fair.

[*Graham's Magazine.*

Experiences of a Barrister.

'THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.'

In the month of February of the year following that which witnessed the successful establishment of the claim of Sir Harry Compton's infant son to his magnificent patrimony, Mr. Samuel Ferret was travelling post with all the speed he could command towards Lancashire, in compliance with a summons from Lady Compton, requesting, in urgent terms, his immediate presence at the castle. It was wild and bitter weather, and the roads were, in many places, rendered dangerous, and almost impassible, by the drifting snow. Mr. Ferret, however, pressed onwards with his habitual energy and perseverance; and, spite of all elemental and postboy opposition, succeeded in accomplishing his journey in much less time than, under the circumstances, could have been reasonably expected. But swiftly as, for those slow times, he pushed on, it is necessary I should anticipate, by a brief period, his arrival at his destination, in order to put the reader in possession of the circumstances which had occasioned the hurried and pressing message he had received.

Two days before, as Lady Compton and her sister, who had been paying a visit to Mrs. Allington at the Grange, were returning home towards nine o'clock in the evening, they observed, as the carriage turned a sharp angle of the road leading through Compton Park, a considerable number of lighted lanters borne hurriedly to and fro in various directions, by persons apparently in eager but bewildered pursuit of some missing object. The carriage was stopped, and in answer to the servant's inquiries, it was replied that Major Brandon's crazy niece had escaped from her uncle's house, and although traced by the snow-banks as far as the entrance to the park, had not yet been recovered. Mrs. Brandon had offered a reward of ten pounds to whoever should secure and reconduct her home, hence the hot pursuit of the fugitive, who, it was now supposed, must be concealed in the shrubberies. Rumors regarding the unfortunate young lady, by no means favorable to the character of her relatives as persons of humanity, had previously reached Lady Compton's ears; and she determined to avail herself, if possible, of the present opportunity to obtain a personal interview with the real or supposed lunatic. The men who had been questioned were informed that only the castle servants could be allowed to search for the missing person, either in the park or shrubberies; and that if there, she would be taken care of, and restored to her friends in the morning. The coachman was then ordered to drive on; but the wheels had not made half-a-dozen revolutions, when a loud shout at some distance, in the direction of the park, followed by a succession of piercing screams, announced the discovery and capture of the object of the chase. The horses were urged rapidly forward, and ere more than a minute had elapsed, the carriage drew up within a few yards of the hunted girl and her captors. The instant it stopped, Clara Brandon, liberating herself by a frenzied effort from the rude grasp in which she was held by an athletic young man, sprang wildly towards it, and with passionate intreaty implored mercy and protection. The young man, a son of Mrs. Brandon's by a former husband, immediately re-seized her; and with fierce violence endeavored to wrench her hand from the handle of the carriage-door, which she clutched with desperate tenacity. The door flew open, the sudden jerk disengaged her hold, and she struggled vainly in her captor's powerful grasp. 'Save me! save me!' she frantically exclaimed, as she felt herself borne off.—'You who are, they say, as kind and good as you are beautiful and happy, save me from this cruel man!'

Lady Compton, inexpressibly shocked by the piteous spectacle presented by the unhappy girl—her scanty clothing soiled, disarrayed, and torn by the violence of her struggles; her long flaxen tresses flowing disorderly over her face and neck in tangled dishevelment; and the pale, haggard, wild expression of her countenance—was for a few moments incapable of speech.—Her sister was more collected: 'Violet,' she instantly remonstrated, 'do not permit this brutal violence.'

'What right has she or any one to interfere with us?' demanded the young man savagely. 'This girl is Major Brandon's ward, as well as niece, and shall return to her lawful home! Stand back,' continued he, addressing the servants, who, at a gesture from Miss Dalston, barred his progress. 'Withstand me at your peril!'

'Force her from him!' exclaimed Lady Compton, recovering her voice. 'Gently! gently! I will be answerable for her safe custody till the morning.'

The athletic fellow struggled desperately; but however powerful and determined, he was only one man against a score, nearly all the bystanders being tenants or laborers on the Compton estate; and spite of his furious efforts, and menaces of law and vengeance, Clara was torn from him in a twinkling, and himself hurled with some violence prostrate on the road. 'Do not let them hurt the man,' said Lady Compton, as the servants placed the insensible girl in the carriage; (she had fainted) 'and tell him that if he has really any legal claim to the custody of this unfortunate person, he must prefer it in the morning.'

Immediately on arrival at the castle, the escaped prisoner was conveyed to bed, and medical aid instantly summoned. When restored to consciousness, whether from the effect of an access of fever producing temporary delirium, or from confirmed mental disease, her speech was altogether wild and incoherent—the only at all consistent portions of her ravings being piteously-iterated appeals to Lady Compton not to surrender her to her aunt-in-law, Mrs. Brandon, of whom she seemed to entertain an overpowering, indefinable dread. It was evident she had been subjected to extremely brutal treatment—such as, in these days of improved legislation in such matters, and greatly advanced knowledge of the origin and remedy of cerebral infirmity, would not be permitted towards the meanest human being, much less a tenderly-nurtured, delicate female. At length, under the influence of a composing draught, she sank gradually to sleep; and Lady Compton having determined to rescue her, if possible, from the suspicious custody of her relatives, and naturally apprehensive of the legal difficulties which she could not doubt would impede the execution of her generous, if somewhat Quixotic project, resolved on at once sending off an express for Mr. Ferret, on whose acumen and zeal she knew she could place the fullest reliance.

Clara Brandon's simple history may be briefly summed up. She was the only child of a Mr. Frederick Brandon, who, a widower in the second year of his marriage, had since principally resided at the 'Elms,' a handsome mansion and grounds which he had leased of the uncle of the late Sir Harry Compton. At his decease, which occurred about two years previous to poor Clara's escape from confinement, as just narrated, he bequeathed his entire fortune, between two and three thousand pounds per annum, chiefly secured on land, to his daughter; appointed his elder brother, Major Brandon, sole executor of his will, and guardian of his child; and in the event of her dying before she had attained her majority—of which she wanted, at her father's death, upwards of three years—or without lawful issue, the property was to go to the Major, to be by him willed at his pleasure. Major Brandon, whose physical and mental energies had been prematurely broken down—he was only in his fifty-second year—either by excess or hard service in the East, perhaps both, had married late in life the widow of a brother officer, and the mother of a grown-up son. The lady, a woman of inflexible will, considerable remains of a somewhat masculine beauty, and about ten years her husband's junior, held him in a state of thorough pupilage; and, unchecked by him, devoted all her energies to bring about, by fair or foul means, a union between Clara and her own son, a cub of some two or three-and-twenty years of age, whose sole object in seconding his mother's views upon Clara was the acquisition of her wealth.—According to popular surmise and report, the young lady's mental infirmity had been brought about by the persecutions she had endured at the hands of Mrs. Brandon, with a view to force her into a marriage she detested. The most reliable authority for the truth of these rumors was Susan Hopley, now in the service of Lady Compton, but who had lived for many years with Mr. Frederick Brandon and his daughter. She had been discharged about six months after her master's decease by Mrs. Major Brandon for alleged impertinence; and so thoroughly convinced was Susan that the soon-afterwards alleged lunacy of Clara was but a juggling pretence to excuse the restraint under which her aunt-in-law, for the furtherance of her own vile purposes, had determined to keep her, that although out of place at the time, she devoted all the savings of her life, between eighty and ninety pounds, to procure 'justice' for the ill-used orphan. This article, Susan was advised, could be best obtained of the lord chancellor; and proceedings were accordingly taken before the keeper of the king's conscience, in order to change the custody of the pretended lunatic. The affidavits filed in support of the petition were, however, so loose and vague, and were met with such positive counter-allegations, that the application was at once dismissed with costs; and poor Susan—rash suitor for 'justice'—reduced to absolute penury.—These circumstances becoming known to Lady Compton, Susan was taken into her service; and it was principally owing to her frequently-iterated version of the affair that Clara had been forcibly rescued from Mrs. Brandon's son.

On the following morning the patient was much calmer, though her mind still wandered somewhat. Fortified by the authority of the physician, who certified that to remove her, or even to expose her to agitation, would be dangerous, if not fatal, Lady Compton not only refused to deliver her up to Major and Mrs. Brandon, but to allow them to see her. Mrs. Brandon, in a towering rage, posted off to the nearest magistrate, to demand the assistance of peace-officers in obtaining possession of the person of the fugitive. That functionary would, however, only so far comply with the indignant lady's solicitations, as to send his clerk to the castle to ascertain the reason of the young lady's detention; and when his messenger returned with a note, enclosing a copy of the physician's certificate, he peremptorily decided that the conduct of Lady Compton was not only perfectly justifiable, but praiseworthy, and that the matter must remain over till the patient was in a condition to be moved. Things were precisely in this state, except that Clara Brandon had become perfectly rational; and but for an irrepressible nervous dread of again falling into the power of her unscrupulous relative, quite calm, when Mr. Samuel Ferret made his wished-for appearance on the scene of action.

Long and anxious was the conference which Mr. Ferret held with his munificent client and her interested protegee, if conference that may be called in which the astute attorney enacted the part of listener only, scarcely once opening his thin, cautious lips. In vain did his eager brain silently ransack the whole armoury of the law; no weapon could he discern which afforded the slightest hope of fighting a successful battle with a legally-appointed guardian for the custody of his ward. And yet Mr. Ferret felt, as he looked upon the flashing eye and glowing countenance of Lady Compton, as she recounted a few of the grievous outrages inflicted upon the fair and helpless girl reclining beside her—whose varying cheek and meek suffused eyes bore eloquent testimony to the truth of the relation—that he would willingly exert it—aye, even *beyond* the law to meet his client's wishes, could he but see his way to a safe result. At length a ray of light, judging from his suddenly-gleaming eyes, seemed to have broken upon the troubled chambers of his brain, and he rose somewhat hastily from his chair.

'By the by, I will just step and speak to this Susan Hopley, if your ladyship can inform me in what part of the lower regions I am likely to meet with her?'

'Let me ring for her.'

'No, if you please not. What I have to ask her is of very little importance; still, to summon her here might give rise to surmises, reports, and so on, which it may be as well to avoid. I had much rather see her accidentally, as it were.'

'As you please. You will find her somewhere about the housekeeper's apartments. You know her by sight, I think?'

'Perfectly, and with your leave I'll take the opportunity of directing the horses to be put to. I must be in London by noon to-morrow if possible;' and away Mr. Ferret bustled.

'Susan,' said Mr. Ferret a few minutes afterwards, 'step this way, I want to have a word with you. Now, tell me are you goose enough to expect you will ever see the money again you so foolishly threw into the bottomless pit of chancery?'

'Of course I shall, Mr. Ferret, as soon as ever Miss Clara comes to her own. She mentioned it only this morning, and said she was sorry she could not repay me at once.'

'You are a sensible girl, Susan, though you *did* go to law with the lord chancellor! I want you to be off with me to London; and then perhaps we may get your money sooner than you expect.'

'Oh, bother the money! Is that *all* you want me to go to Lunnon for?'

Mr. Ferret replied with a wink of such exceeding intelligence, that Susan at once declared she should be ready to start in ten minutes at the latest.

'That's a good creature; and, Susan, as there's not the slightest occasion to let all the world know who's going to run off with you, it may be as well for you to take your bundle and step on a mile or so on the road, say to the turn, just beyond the first turnpike.' Susan nodded with brisk good humor, and disappeared in a twinkling.

An hour afterwards, Mr. Ferret was on his way back to London, having first impressed upon Lady Compton the necessity of immediately relieving herself of the grave responsibility she had incurred towards Major Brandon for the safe custody of his ward, by sending her home immediately. He promised to return on the third day from his departure; but on the nature of the measures he intended to adopt, or the hopes he entertained of success, he was inflexibly silent; and he moreover especially requested that no one, not even Miss Brandon, should know of Susan Hopley's journey to the metropolis.

Mr. Ferret, immediately on his arrival in town, called at my chambers, and related with his usual minuteness and precision as many of the foregoing particulars as he knew and thought proper to communicate to me. For the rest I am indebted to subsequent conversations with the different parties concerned.

'Well,' said I, as soon as he had concluded, 'what course do you propose to adopt?'

'I wish you to apply, on this affidavit, for a writ of *habeas ad sub.*, to bring up the body of Clara Brandon. Judge Bailey will be at chambers at three o'clock: it is now more than half-past two, and I can be off on my return by four at latest.'

'A writ of habeas!' I exclaimed with astonishment. 'Why, what end can that answer? The lady will be remanded, and you and I shall be laughed at for our pains.'

This writ of *habeas corpus*, '*ad subjiciendum*,' I had better explain to the non-professional reader, is the great *prerogative* writ, the operation of which is sometimes suspended by the legislature during political panics. It is grounded on the principle that the sovereign has at all times a right to inquire, through the judges of the superior courts, by what authority his or her subject is held in constraint. It issues, as a matter of right, upon the filing of an affidavit, averring that to the best of the belief of the deponent the individual sought to be brought up is illegally confined; and it is of the essence of the proceeding, that the person alleged to be suffering unlawful constraint should actually be brought before the 'queen herself;' that is, before one or more of the judges of the court which has issued the writ, who, if they find *the detention illegal*, the only question at issue upon this writ may discharge or bail the party. It was quite obvious, therefore, that in this case such a proceeding would be altogether futile, as the detention in the house of her guardian, under the sanction, too, of the lord chancellor, the *ex-officio* custodier of all lunatics—of a ward of alleged disordered intellect—was clearly legal, at least *prima facie* so, and not to be disturbed under a *habeas ad sub.* at all events.

'Perhaps so,' replied Ferret quite cooly in reply to my exclamation; 'but I am determined to try every means of releasing the unfortunate young lady from the cruel thraldom in which she is held by that harridan of an aunt-in-law. She is no more really insane than you are; but at the same time so excitable upon certain topics, that it might be perhaps difficult to disabuse the chancellor or a jury of the impression so industriously propagated to her prejudice. The peremptory rejection by her guardian of young Burford's addresses, though sanctioned by her father: you know the Burfords?'

'Of Grosvenor Street you mean—the East India director?'

'Yes, his son; and that reminds me that the declaration in that everlasting exchequer case must be filed to-morrow. Confound it, how this flying about the country puts one out! I thought some one had kidnapped her son, or fired Compton Castle at least. By the way, I am much deceived if there isn't a wedding there before long.'

'Indeed!'

'Yes, Miss Dalston with Sir Jasper's eldest hope.'

'You don't mean it!'

'They do, at all events, and that is much more to the purpose. A fine young fellow enough, and sufficiently rich too'——

'All which rambling talk, and anecdote,' cried I, interrupting him, 'means, if I have any skill in reading Mr. Ferret, that that gentleman, having some ulterior purpose in view, which I cannot for the moment divine, is determined to have this writ, and does not wish to be pestered with any argument on the subject. Be it so: it is your affair, not mine. And now, as it is just upon three o'clock, let me see your affidavit.'

I ran it over. 'Rather loose this, Mr. Ferret, but I suppose it will do.'

'Well, it is rather loose, but I could not with safety sail much closer to the wind.—By the by, I think you had better first apply for a rule to stay proceedings against the bail in that case of Turner; and after that is decided, just ask for this writ, off-hand as it were, and as a matter of course. His lordship may not then scrutinise the affidavit quite so closely as if he thought counsel had been brought to chambers purposely to apply for it.'

'Cautious, Mr. Ferret! Well, come along and I'll see what I can do.'

The writ was obtained without difficulty; few questions were asked; and at my request the judge made it returnable immediately. By four o'clock, Mr. Ferret, who could fortunately sleep as well in a post-chaise as in a featherbed, was, as he had promised himself, on his road to Lancashire once more, where he had the pleasure of serving Major Brandon personally; at the same time tendering in due form the one shilling per mile fixed by the statute as preliminary travelling charges. The vituperative eloquence showered upon Mr. Ferret by the Major's lady was, I afterwards heard, extremely copious and varied, and was borne by him, as I could easily believe, with the most philosophic composure.

In due time parties appeared before Mr. Justice Bailey. Miss Brandon was accompanied by her uncle, his wife, and a solicitor; and spite of everything I could urge, the judge, as I had forseen, refused to interfere in the matter. The poor girl was dreadfully agitated, but kept, nevertheless, her eyes upon Mr. Ferret, as the source from which, spite of what was passing around her, effectual succor was sure to come. As for that gentleman himself, he appeared composedly indifferent to the proceedings; and indeed, I thought, seemed rather relieved than otherwise when they terminated. I could not comprehend him. Mrs. Brandon, the instant the case was decided, clutched Clara's arm within hers, and, followed by her husband and the solicitor, sailed out of the apartment with an air of triumphant disdain and pride. Miss Brandon looked round for Ferret, but not perceiving him—he had left hastily an instant or two before—her face became deadly pale, and the most piteous expression of hopeless despair I had ever beheld broke from her troubled but singularly-expressive eyes. I mechanically followed, with a half-formed purpose of remonstrating with Major Brandon in behalf of the unfortunate girl, and was by that means soon in possession of the key to Mr. Ferret's apparently inexplicable conduct.

The Brandon party walked very fast, and I had scarcely got up with them as they were turning out of Chancery Lane into Fleet Street, when two men, whose vocation no accustomed eye could for an instant mistake, arrested their further progress. 'This lady,' said one of the men, slightly touching Miss Brandon on the shoulder, 'is, I believe, Clara Brandon?'

'Yes she is, and what of that, fellow?' demanded the Major's lady with indignant emphasis.

'Not much, ma'am,' replied the sheriff's officer, 'when you are used to it. It is my unpleasant duty to arrest her for the sum of eighty-seven pounds, indorsed on this writ, issued at the suit of one Susan Hopley.'

'Arrest her!' exclaimed Mrs. Brandon; 'why, she is a minor!'

'Minor or major, ma'am, makes very little difference to us. She can plead that hereafter, you know. In the meantime, Miss, please to step into this coach,' replied the officer, holding the door open.

'But she's a person of unsound mind,' screamed the lady, as Clara, nothing loath, sprang into the vehicle.

'So are most people that do business with our establishment,' responded the imperturbable official, as he shut and fastened the door. 'Here is my card, sir,' he added, addressing the attorney, who now came up. 'You see where to find the lady, if her friends wish to give bail to the sheriff, or, what is always more satisfactory, pay the debt and costs.' He then jumped on the box, his follower got up behind, and away drove the coach, leaving the discomfited Major and his fiery better-half in a state of the blankest bewilderment!

'Why, what is the meaning of this?' at length gasped Mrs Brandon, fiercely addressing the attorney, as if he were a *particeps criminis* in the affair.

'The meaning, my dear madame, is, that Miss Clara Brandon is arrested for debt, and carried off to a spunging-house; and that unless you pay the money, or file bail, she will, to-morrow be lodged in jail,' replied the unmoved man of law.

'Bail! money! How are we to do either in London, away from home?' demanded the Major with, for him, much emotion.

I did not wait to hear more, but, almost suffocated with laughter at the success of Ferret's audacious *ruse*, hastened over to the Temple. I was just leaving chambers for the night—about ten o'clock, I think it must have been—when Ferret, in exuberant spirits, burst into the room.

'Well, sir, what do you think now of a writ *ad sub?*'

'Why, I think, Mr. Ferret,' replied I, looking as serious as I could, 'that yours is very sharp practice; that the purpose you have put it to is an abuse of the writ; that the arrest is consequently illegal; and that a judge would, upon motion, quash it with costs.'

'To be sure he would: who doubts that? Let him, and welcome! In the meantime, Clara Brandon is safe beyond the reach of all the judges or chancellors that ever wore horse-hair, and that everlasting simpleton of a Major and his harridan wife roaming the metropolis like distracted creatures; and that I take to be the real essence of the thing, whatever the big-wigs may decide about the shells!'

'I suppose the plaintiff soon discharged her debtor of custody?'

'Without loss of time, you may be sure. Miss Brandon, I may tell you, is with the Rev. Mr. Derwent at Brompton. You know him: the newly-married curate of St. Margaret's that was examined in that will case. Well him: he is an intelligent, high-principled man; and I have no doubt that, under his and Mrs. Derwent's care, all trace of Miss Brandon's mental infirmity will disappear long before she attains her majority next June twelve-month; whilst the liberal sum per month which Lady Compton will advance, will be of great service to him.'

'That appears all very good. But are you sure you can effectually conceal the place of her retreat?'

'I have no fear: the twigs that will entangle her precious guardians in the labyrinths of a false clue are already set and limed. Before to-morrow night they will have discovered, by means of their own wonderfully-penetrative sagacity, that Clara has been spirited over to France; and before three months are past, the same surprising intelligence will rejoice in the discovery that she expired in a *maison de sante*—fine comfortable repose, in which fool's paradise I hope to have the honor of awakening them about next June twelve-month, and not as at present advised before!'

Everything fortunately turned out as Mr. Ferret anticipated; and when a few months had glided by, Clara Brandon was a memory only, save of course to the few intrusted with the secret.

The whirligig of time continued as ever to speed on its course, and bring round in due season its destined revenges. The health, mental and bodily, of Miss Brandon rapidly improved under the kind and judicious treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Derwent; and long before the attainment of her majority, were pronounced by competent authority to be thoroughly re-established.—The day following that which completed her twenty-first year, Mr. Ferret, armed with the necessary authority, had the pleasure of announcing to the relict of Major Brandon (he had been dead some months,) and to her brutal son, that they must forthwith depart from the home in which they, to the very moment of his announcement, thought themselves secure; and surrender every shilling of the property they had so long dreamt was their own. They were prostrated by the intelligence, and proved as mean and servile in the hour of adversity, as they had been insolent and cruel in the day of fancied success and prosperity. The pension of three hundred pounds a year for both their lives, proffered by Miss Brandon, was eagerly accepted; and they returned to the obscurity from which they had by accident emerged.

About six months afterwards, I had the pleasure of drawing up the marriage settlements between Clara Brandon and Herbert Burford; and a twelve-month after, that of standing sponsor to one of the lustiest brats ever sprinkled at a font: none of which delightful results, if we are to believe Mr. Ferret, would have ever been arrived at had not he, at a very critical moment, refused to take counsel's opinion upon the virtues, capabilities, and powers contained in the great writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*.

The following lines, by Mrs. Joseph C. Neale, are very pretty, and to many will be truly affecting:—

Tokens of the Dead.

The nursery was darkened,
Though soft the sunlight fell,
And there were trifles gathered,
That mothers love so well:
Playthings upon the carpet,
And dainty little shoes,
With snow-white caps and dresses,
That seemed too fair to use.

A lady stood beside them,
And yet no look of joy
Shone from the eyes, bent downward,
To guide her sweet employ;
She gathered up the laces,
But tears were trembling there,
And they had dimmed the brightness
Of robes once purely fair.

The half-worn shoes she presses
Close in convulsive grasp,
The rich-wrought coral trembles
Within as wild a clasp.
Well may the room be darkened,
Well may the lady weep—
The little couch is empty,
The child wakes not from sleep.

And soon these graceful tokens
Her hands must lay aside,
While each recalls some memory
Of love, and hope, and pride.
For fair had been the flower
That faded in the Spring,
And fondly to her darlings
A mother's heart will cling.

Faintly as some soft echo,
That low caressing note,
So oft her child's glad welcome,
Around her seemed to float.
Ah, no! the dreary silence
With keener pang was felt,
And by the couch deserted
In agony she knelt.

Peace come to thee, young mother,
Peace to thy bursting heart,
Now even while its throbbings
Seem rending it apart.
'Tis true Death's kiss fell coldly
Upon thy child's fair brow,
But o'er thy pathway daily
An Angel watches now!

THE RUSE DE GUERRE.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF MURAT.

While Italy was in possession of the French, a munity broke out in one of the regiments stationed at Livourne. Napoleon, when he heard of it, determined to make an example of the offenders, and commissioned Murat to punish the ringleaders.

Murat soon arrived at Livourne, and ordered the seditious regiment to parade to the place; he then told the soldiers that he had been commanded by the Emperor to punish them for their misconduct, and that he would have every tenth man in the regiment shot. The force of his gestures and language, coupled with the authority of his name, caused the men to submit at once. They became greatly alarmed, threw themselves on their knees before him, and prayed for mercy; but he was inflexible. He ordered the regiment to be confined in the citadel until the day appointed for the execution. While there, the soldiers sent deputations continually to Murat, beseeching him to intercede for them with the Emperor. They seemed so penitent, that at last Murat sent them word that if they would select three men to be shot, he would pardon the rest. The victims were soon designated, and their execution was appointed for the next morning. In the mean time, the rest of the men remained close prisoners. In the middle of the night, the three soldiers, who were to die the next morning, were sent for by Murat. When they came, he said to them—

'You will be shot to-morrow. I hope you will endeavor, by dying bravely, to remove the stain from your names. I will promise to convey your last wishes to your parents. Have you thought of your mothers? Tell me! (Sobs choked their utterance.) They would have been proud of you if you had died on the battle field, but here—oh! unhappy men!—go! I will send you a priest to offer you the consolations of religion. Think of God and France—you are no longer of this world!'

The soldiers threw themselves at his feet, not to ask for their lives, but for his pardon before they died.

As they were going out, he called them back.

'Listen!' said he; 'if I give you your lives, will you be honest men?'

'No, we want to die,' answered one of the soldiers! 'we deserve death—let us be shot.'

'But if I do not wish you to die, will you still say so? I have never shed blood but on the field of battle. I have never ordered my own soldiers to be shot at, and I do not wish to have you killed, for you are Frenchmen, and my brothers, although criminals.'

The soldiers could not restrain their tears.

'Listen to me,' continued Murat; 'you have committed a great crime, but as you seem so penitent, I will spare your lives. You must, however, be considered dead, especially by your own regiment. To-morrow, before day, you will be conducted to one of the gates of the town, there you will be shot at by a file of men; you must fall as if dead; your regiment will then pass by. As soon as the last file has turned into the cross street, a man whom I have bribed will place you in a cart and carry you to the country; there you will find some sailors' clothes and one thousand francs for each of you. You must secrete yourselves somewhere for three days; in that time an American vessel will be ready to sail for New Orleans; you must go in her. Go! I will take care of your families.'

The soldiers bathed his feet with their tears, and declared that he should be satisfied with them.

Every thing happened as Murat had foretold. A severe example was given to the regiment, and Napoleon thanked Murat for having sacrificed only three men. The Emperor was happily deceived, and never became cognizant of the ruse played off upon him. Murat's plan was not revealed till after his death.

In the fall of '31, a young man, who was hunting near New Orleans, was overtaken by a thunder storm. He took refuge in a part of the forest, and soon perceived a small cottage, in a little "clearing," at a short distance. He approached it and knocked at the door. It was opened by an old woman, who invited him to enter, and led him into a small but neat hall, the walls which were decorated with portraits of Napoleon, (surrounded by laurel branches,) and numerous engravings of his principal battles.

"It seems," said the young hunter, "that my good star has conducted me to the house of my compatriot."

"Yes, sir," replied the old lady, "we are French people. My son is in the garden; I will call him," she continued.

"Your son is French also?"

"Yes, sir," replied the old lady hesitatingly; "he has been established here for a long time, and thanks be to God he has not repented it.—That woman is his wife. We live respected and happy."

"This gentleman," said his mother, "has done us the honor to stop for a little while under our roof until the rain is over; he is one of us, a Frenchman."

The farmer made him the military salutation and welcomed him. He seemed singularly struck with his figure, and was so much moved that he could not speak. However, at length he stammered out—

"Sir, you will, perhaps, consider my question impertinent, but I am obliged to ask you your name, your figure"—

"My friend," interrupted the young huntsman, "that is the only question which I cannot answer. I could easily deceive you by giving you a false name, but I prefer to be silent.—However, although I refuse to give you my own, can I ask your name?"

The farmer sighed, but did not answer.

"It seems says the young man, that you are obliged to be silent also."

"Yes, sir the name I bear is not my own; but what good will it do you to know it? Here I am called Claude Gerard."

"At all events," said his mother, "it is not necessary for the young gentleman to imagine that my son has disgraced his name; there are reasons which"

"It is so with me," said the hunter, I do not wish to tell my name except to those who deserve it—but as I believe you are worthy people, I will tell you. I am Achille Murat, the son of the King of Naples."

Claude Gerard and his mother fell on their knees and wept. The Prince, seeing them weep, knew not what to think of it. Claude as soon as he could speak, showed the Prince a portrait of the King of Naples, and cried—

"Behold this, my benefactor and the guardian saint of this farm—your glorious father; I owe all to him—he saved my life."

"On the field of battle?" asked Prince Achille."

"No," replied Claude Gerard; "I was condemned to death. Two comrades as guilty as myself were to be shot with me. We were led out to the gate of Livourne; we were shot at—we fell. It was your father who arranged all this, with his money I came to America. This poor woman nearly died with joy at receiving me. Now if my son of my royal benefactor wishes for the life, my goods, my arm, they are all at his service."

Aphorisms from Jean Paul.

I.

Why does every beautiful spring evening, each melting song, each overflowing joy, ask of us, Where is the beloved soul to which thou mayest communicate and impart thy delight? Why gives music to the storm-agitated heart but greater waves instead of repose, as the ringing of bells draws down the thunder-storm instead of removing it. And why is it that on a fine, clear, quiet day, when thou canst overlook the entire painting of a landscape, the oceans of flowers undulating upon it, the downcast shadows of clouds flitting from hill to hill, and the mountains, arranging themselves like shores and walls around our flower-circle, why is it that then a voice incessantly calls within thee—"Ah, behind those swelling mountains, behind yon clouds reposing upon them, there dwells a happier and fairer land: there dwells the soul thou seekest, there the heaven lies nearer to the earth!" But behind those mountains, and behind those masses of clouds, an unknown and mistaken heart is likewise sighing, looking over towards thine horizon, and thinks, "Ah, at yonder distance I might, perhaps, be happier."

II.

There are men who regard heaven but as the organ keys of earth—the soul as the waiting-officer of the body; they wage wars, not for the sake of the wreaths of the oak, but to win its acorns and its soil as a booty; they prefer the prosperous to the meritorious—the success to the purpose; they respect poetry, philosophy, and religion, but only as means to an end; they respect riches, the statistical prosperity and health of their country, but as ends; they honor pure mathematics, but only in its impure (mixed) applications to factories and armies; the sublime science of astronomy is only important in so far as it can convert guns into pedometers and guide-posts for pepper-fleets, and the sublimest magister legens is to them but an inviting ale-house sign for poor universities!

III.

I know the Germans; like metaphysicians, they wish to know everything from the bottom, very accurately, in large octavo, with no excess of conciseness and with a few citations. They rig out an epigram with a preface, and a love-madrigal with a table of contents. They determine the course of the zephyr by a sea-compass, and the heart of a girl by comic sections. Like merchants they mark everything with capitals, and prove everything like jurists. The membranes of their brains are living memorandum-books, their legs are secret metewands and pedometers. They cut asunder the vail of the nine muses, and measure the hearts of these girls with compasses, and their heads with a gauge.

IV.

O, the mountains, the woods behind which lives a soul we love; the walls that inclose it look at man with an enchanting tenderness, and hang before him like beautiful veils of the future and of the past.

V.

Take a bit of ice, a bit of heart, a bit of wit, a bit of paper, a little time, a little incense, mix it and put it into two persons of rank, and you will get a very good specimen of French love, a la Fontenelle.

VI.

When man has nothing more to love, then he embraces the sepulchral monument of his love, and grief becomes the object of his affections.

VII.

The hands of friendship are stretched out towards each other, and seize each other, and even in another life they will still cling together without seeing corruption.

VIII.

Taciturnity is best learned among men who have none, and loquacity among the taciturn.

IX.

The heart only can see a heart; thus the great man only can see great men; as mountains can only be seen on mountains.

X.

The Britons, Gauls, and Italians, are *men*—the Germans are *citizens*. The latter *earn* their life, the former *enjoy* it. The Dutch are a cheaper edition of the Germans, printed on ordinary paper, and without plates!!

XI.

Oh rest, rest, thou evening of the soul, thou quiet Hesperus of the weary heart, that ever remaineth by the side of the urn of virtue! If our inmost heart is already dissolved in tears at the very mention of thy name, oh, is this not a sign that we seek thee but do not possess thee.

XII.

Not until he is at the verge of the grave, where he is about to enter into the realm of *unknown* beings, does man fully feel how much he loves such as are already known to him, who suffer like himself, who die as he does.

XIII.

Virtue herself can give no consolation when thou hast lost a friend, and the manly heart which *friendship* has pierced, will not cease to bleed of its deadly wound, which all the balm of *love* even cannot heal.

Never begin to write [illegible] before you have read yourself [illegible] verse, never begin to [illegible] *thought* yourself [illegible]

Memories of Maria [illegible]

[From a delightful paper by [illegible] the London Art [illegible]

NO "LIFE" TO BE [illegible]

'I have heard from Mrs. [illegible] widow of Miss Edgeworth[illegible] heard it with regret, in which [illegible] ticipate) that Miss Edgeworth had left [illegible] ter, 'to be delivered after her death, which she requested that 'no life mig[illegible] written of her, and that none of her [illegible] might be printed.'

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

'Miss Edgeworth suffered bitterly dur[illegible] Scott's illness; she talked much and [illegible] rowfully, about both him and Captain B[illegible] Hall. 'People will overtask themsel[illegible] she said, 'in the very teeth of ex[illegible] even Sir Walter knew that he was [illegible] ing himself; he told me that four [illegible] day, at works of imagination, was [illegible] adding that he had wrought fourteen.'

MACKINTOSH AT BREAKFAST.

'One thing I must tell you,' she excl[illegible] ed, after she had been turning over sev[illegible] of Sir Walter Scott's letters, 'one thing I must tell you: Sir Walter Scott was almost the only literary man who never tired me. Sir James Mackintosh was a clever talker, but he tired me very much, although my sister once repeated to me seventeen things he said worth remembering one morning at breakfast.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

'Miss Edgeworth's collection of autograph letters was by far the most interesting I ever saw—Sir Walter Scott's were, I had almost said, without number, the correspondence of many years with Joanna Baillie, Miss Seward, with Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Grant; packets of foreign letters, and multitudes from America, which Miss Edgeworth said was a 'letter-writing country.'

BIT OF A NEWSPAPER.

'On returning to Dublin from Edgeworthstown I was convinced of the truth of Miss E.'s observation [of the growing habit of thinking of the people.] While waiting for change of horses at Maynooth, the carriage was, as usual, surrounded by beggars, one after another; they begged for everything they could think of; 'A [illegible] sixpence, your honor, just for the honor of Ould Ireland and good luck;' 'It's only the half of that, or a fourpenny bit, I'd be axing, that you mightn't dirty yer glove with them mane ha'pence;' 'Maybe ye'd have a bit of bread, or anything to stop the hunger of the children, my lady;' and at last, when the horses were about to start, an old crone exclaimed, "Ah, then lave us the bit of a newspaper itself, to amuse us whin ye're gone!"'

PERSONAL SKETCH.

'In person she was very small—smaller than Hannah More—and with more than Hannah More's vivacity of manner, her face was pale and thin, her features irregular; they may have been considered plain even in youth; but her expression was so benevolent, her manner so entirely well bred—partaking of English dignity and Irish frankness—that you never thought of her, in reference either to plainness or beauty; she was all in all; occupied, without fatiguing the attention; charmed by her pleasant voice; while the earnestness and truth that beamed in her bright blue—very blue—eyes, made of value every word she uttered—her words were always well chosen—her manner of expression was graceful and natural; her sentences were frequently epigrammatic; she knew how to *listen* as well as to *talk*; and gathered information in a manner highly complimentary to the source of which, at the time, she formed a part. While listening to her, she continually recalled to me the story of the fairy whose lips dropped diamonds and pearls whenever they opened.

'Miss Edgeworth was remarkably neat and particular in her dress; her feet and hands were so very small as to be quite childlike. I once took a shoe of hers to Melnotte's in Paris, she having commissioned me to procure her some shoes there and the people insisted I must require them '*pour une jeune demoiselle*.'

Buying a Monkey.

A most extraordinary swindle was played yesterday on an old gentleman named Darbie—a speculator in natural and artificial curiosities, who keeps a sort of shop for that business in the upper part of Locust St. A man in the dress of a sailor came to Darbie's door in a cab, and informed him that he had a monkey of a rare species, brought from one of the South Sea Islands, and wished to dispose of the animal. Old Mr. Darbie, thinking that the sailor was not much accustomed to a trade of this kind, after examining the creature, which was brought out from the cab, and finding it the oldest and most wonderful monkey ever seen in this region, drove a hard bargain with the proprietor, and obtained the brute for $12.

The sailor, having received his money, took his leave, and left Mr. and Mrs. Darbie to congratulate each other on a purchase which promised so much emolument. The wonderful beast could walk erect; it was about three feet and a half in height, and much resembled a colored boy in every particular, except a tail as long as its body, which hung down behind and seemed unavailable for all the purposes to which monkeys' tails are usually applied. The beast was partly clothed, as monkeys intended for public exhibition commonly are in this age of refinement, when even a monkey model artist will scarcely be tolerated.

'Barnum will give me fifty dollars for him,' said Darbie to his wife.

'Fifty! he shan't be sold for a cent less than a hundred,' answered Mrs. Darbie.

'Well, Barnum dont care for money, I think he will give a hundred,' rejoined Darbie, 'when he sees him he wont stand for any price.'

'Why then you're an old fool,' observed Mrs. Darbie, 'to think of selling the cretur for a dirty hundred dollars; you might just as well ask two hundred.'

Here Darbie cautiously took hold of the extreme end of the tail, and straightened it out with a slight jerk, when to the amazement of both the old people, the appendage was loosened from its original attachment, and remained in Mr. Darbie's hand, while the bereaved animal took refuge under a table.

'Why you nasty old blockhead,' cried Mrs. Darbie to her astonished husband, 'you have let that rogue of a jack tar cheat you with a monkey that has had its tail cut off and glued on again. Run after him and get back your money!'

'Stop, my dear,' said Darbie, 'don't you know that a monkey without a tail is a greater curiosity than a monkey with a tail? He'll fetch $25 more on that account, for we can put a false mustache on him and dress him up to imitate a Chesnut St. dandy.'

'And what are you going to give the poor creature to eat?' inquired the considerate Mrs. Darbie.

'That's what I'm puzzled about,' said Mr. D, 'he'll not eat vegetables, I reckon.'

'He won't eat meat,' said Mrs. D.

'No, I rather think he will not,' said Mr. Darbie.

'Yes I will, Massa; I eat anything, for I'm most consarned hungry,' said the monkey from under the table.

Mrs. Darbie screamed and left the room in a hurry. Mr. Darbie, becoming suspicious, dragged the monkey out, stripped off its artificial fixtures, and discovered it to be a veritable black boy.

The old man, blinded by avarice, had been so intent on cheating the sailor, that he got cheated himself.

The monkey, in fact, was a clumsy piece of patch-work, the tail being the only well contrived feature, it was made of black bombasine, and stuffed with raw cotton.

Darbie brought the young Ethiopian to the police office, but the black rogue would give no information that might lead to the detection of the pretended sailor; so that all that could be done was to send the monkey masquerader to Moyamensing.

Phila. paper.